The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Progress of the Trial of Miss Harris.

Conclusion of the Testimony---Long Arguments to Come.

Restoration of Mails and Post-Offices to the South.

A BRIEF CABINET SESSION.

Recent Appointments by the President.

Rebel Prisoners All Sent Off, and Point Lookout Evacuated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 14.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

In the trial of Miss Harris this morning, an attempt was made on the part of the defence to shake the testimony of Rev. J. C. Burroughs, by a vigorous cross-examination.

The court-room was crowded as usual, a large number of ladies being present. Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs was then recalled for cross-examination. On taking the stand, he asked leave to explain a portion of his testimony given yesterday, in regard to the time his brother came to reside with him. Witness stated that his brother came to reside with him in 1861 instead of 1860.

The cross-examination was then commenced. Miss Harris was here told by Mr. Bradley to lift her vail. Witness said he thought he recognized her; never saw her more than two or three times; she spent an evening at the University during the time witness had charge of it, on one occasion when the public were invited; did not know who came with her; had an impression that she was introduced by his brother; the instances were repeated after that one two or three times; not often enough for witness to recognize her at once; witness did not recognize her at the first view, when he saw her at the University; don't remember of ever having met her in the street; the only occasions witness thought that he met her were when she called at the University; witness thought that it was in the month of June, 1861, when she was at the reception at the University; at that time she spent the evening at the University; did not know where she was living; had a conversation with Mr. Sherwood in regard to Miss Harris; did not know that Miss Harris was staying in the book-store of Mr. Sherwood; had a general idea of her features; he thought that when he saw her at the University that she had light hair; did not recognize her with positiveness; thought there was no change in her appearance; she seemed as fleshy now as she did then; never knew that his brother corresponded with Miss Harris until he learned it in this court.

Question by Mr. Bradley—Then what did you mean when you said "Miss Harris, you have known my brother a long time, and are acquainted with his handwriting?" A.—Did not know they corresponded.

Q.—How did you know then they corresponded and she became acquainted with his handwriting? A.—Knew it from the fact that she alluded to it at the time; did not know they corresponded, only had a general impression of it. At the time Miss Harris called with the letters she was calm and self-possessed until at the point where she replied to my question whether he had ever done or said anything to justify the suspicion. She replied with feeling that he had not. There was nothing said in that interview about his brother being married. He was married on the 15th of September; did not remember of any lady calling on the 14th of September and asking if his brother was in town.

Q.—Do you remember of a lady calling on the 14th of September and putting the question to you, "If your brother was in town," when you walked up the floor and back and then answered in the negative? A.—Did not remember it; on the afternoon of the 19th of September witness was in Chicago; after witness performed the marriage ceremony for his brother he left the house with the wedding party; went with them to the depot; then witness proceeded to his residence, where witness saw Miss Harris; nothing was said about his brother being married; after that did not see Miss Harris until he saw her in court; had only a faint image of the lady who came with Miss Harris, thought she was a woman of thirty or thirty-five years; thought she was small and slender; did not know the Misses Devlins; could not recognize either of the Misses Devlins as being the lady who came with Miss Harris; witness was in the court-room, and heard Mr. Bradley read the letters; had a note-book and made some notes; witness don't know that he made a note of those letters; knows he did make some notes during the trial; he had the letters in his hands, and read a few extracts; in the Spring of 1863 witness was not aware of a correspondence between his brother and Miss Harris; witness had never said he knew there was an engagement between his brother and Miss Harris, but the want of education on her part prevented the marriage; knew a lady named Miss Ann Riordan; went to see her in regard to getting testimony in this case; did not tell her he knew of an engagement existing between his brother and Miss Harris; witness said to Miss Riordan that he was aware that his brother and Miss Harris had been acquainted, but could not remember any expressions; his idea was that they had been acquainted, and perhaps interested in each other; witness presumed that his brother at one time entertained the thoughts of marrying Miss Harris, but when his circumstances changed, and he could not afford her the means of education, he abandoned the idea; witness wrote to the Rev. Mr. Johnson, making inquiries in regard to this case; presumed he did not ask his assistance; Mr. Johnson did not decline; had not the letter here; witness went to Burlington for the purpose of ascertaining what facts there might bear upon the case; witness thought his brother arrived in Chicago on the 11th of September; witness don't know where his brother stopped on the first day of his arrival; thought he passed that night at witness' house; on Saturday he visited witness in company with his intended wife and another friend or two; thinks he went home with the ladies, returned to witness' house and passed the night; witness thought he left the house on Sunday morning, returned and stopped Sunday night and went to town with witness on Monday morning, lost sight of him in town; don't remember if he brought any luggage when he arrived; remembers nothing about it, don't know where he dressed for his marriage.

Q.—What did you mean by saying he stayed with him, Mr. Hobb and others? A.—Witness' memory was very indistinct as to where he passed the night.

Question by Mr. Bradley.—Now will you state how it is that you remember so much about the interview you had with Miss Harris and nothing about the movements of your brother when he came on to be married? A.—When Miss Harris showed me the letters, I was considerably startled. The thought flashed across his mind that the notice of his brother's marriage had made her feel that she had some claim upon him; could not fail to remember this. About the movements of his brother they were of no interest, and he did not notice them, though he was deeply interested in the marriage. Witness did not introduce his brother to the lady whom he made his wife; had nothing to do with bringing it about. Witness came on with Mr. Strong, Mr. Goode and Mr. Mosely, and had met incidentally; since here, the testimony had been talked of; has had conversations about the testimony in a general way in regard to the testimony they would give; had communicated to them what would be the bearing of his testimony; had said to some of them, "No matter about the aspect of the case now, we rebutting witnesses are to give our testimony yet; said words to that effect in conversation with one or more of the witnesses, as to the general impression of the case in this community. Witness replied, when he gave his opinion as to the general impression outside, "Wait until the rebutting witnesses testify," or "we rebutting witnesses are yet to testify."

By Judge Hughes—Witness solemnized the marriage between his brother and his wife. Witness left the notices of the marriage at the newspaper offices. Witness now thought the call of Miss Harris was after the 16th of September. Had not employed counsel in this case to prosecute her. Had asked Mr. Frear to assist him in a general way. Witness did not use the form in the marriage ceremony, calling upon others if they knew of any impediment by reason of precontract. It was customary for witness to use it, had used it sometimes. Witness was not positive that his brother arrived on the 11th of September after the marriage; his brother's wife visited her friends in Chicago the following September; his brother was not with her; thought he was in Washington; did not remembr how she came, if alone or with some friends; his brother came in September, and stayed two or three weeks; he stopped at different places; he did not stay in Chicago all the time; passed one week with witness; he was going about the city two weeks in September, 1864; when he informed witness of his contemplated marriage he said nothing about any previous engagement with Miss Harris. The engagement between himself and Miss Harris was never the subject of conversation before the marriage; it was after; it was quite possible that the relations may have been alluded to by his brother previous to his marriage; witness thought his brother was very expert with the pen; did now know who wrote the letter of Sept. 8 or 12; saw a picture of his brother with Miss Harris when she called with the letters; thought he said to her, "I would like to have that picture."

By Mr. Carrington—The motives of witness in getting up the case. He understood that it was to be presented by the witness. His brother's reputation and character were more or less involved, under the request of his widow, for the sake of herself and her child. He thought so far as affected his reputation, those things should be cleared up. Had no other motive. Never offered to pay any witnesses to come here, or asked others to do so.

By Mr. Bradley—Did you not say that this was a conspiracy got up against your brother, and you intended to explode the whole thing?

Objected to by District Attorney.

Objections sustained, on the ground that it should have been asked on the cross-examination.

Q.—Have you not industriously sought evidence to hurt the character of the accused?

Objected to, and objection sustained.

The court here took a recess for fifteen minutes. At 1:25 the court reassembled.

Mrs. E. A. Fleming was called by the prosecution as rebutting testimony. She testified that she resided at No. 142 Lexington-street, Baltimore; became acquainted with Miss Harris on the sixth of January last; she came to the house of witness to board.

By Mr. Wilson—State if she went to any place of amusement? A.—No, Sir; she did not visit any place of amusement; she would go but to evening entertainments with Mr. John Devlin, the brother of the ladies with whom she lived; he was the only gentleman with whom she ever went out; she said she was going to Washington to sue an old lover for breach of promise; that she had been engaged to him for seven years, and that he had married a young lady and corresponded with her up to within a month of his marriage; she said "What induced him to marry this young lady, Miss Roggs, was that she had money; she was going to sue him merely to clear herself and let the world see she was a virtuous girl;" she said the reason for bringing the suit was that she received anonymous letters; she said the father of this young lady was wealthy and she believed Mr. Burroughs loved her, but married the other one because she was rich. She held Mr. Burroughs in very high estimation; always spoke very well of him. She said she had received the treatment of a father from Mr. Burroughs. She had always looked to him as such, and put the utmost confidence in him, and that he had never wronged her. When she first came on Sunday evening a minister was in the parlor, and he was playing a hymn on the piano; while he was playing Miss Harris took a saucer from the mantlepiece and went round to take up a collection. She would sometimes appear very thoughtful and get up all at once and sing a love song; then she would come to where witness was and appear to be in a very good humor.

By Mr. Bradley.—Witness gave Miss Harris a ticket to come to Washington and return that day. They had made arrangements to go to a lecture.

Dr. Jas. F. May sworn.—Mr. Carrington proceeded to put a hypothetical case to the Doctor embodying the facts in this case and asking how frequently he had noticed in his practice such symptoms in cases of hysteria or dysmennorhea and whether upon such symptoms you would infer the insanity of the patient.

Mr. Voorhees said before that question was asked he thought it would be proper to ask Dr. May if he was an expert, and had made the mind a study.

After some argument by the District Attorney, and the counsel for defence, Judge Wylie, asked Dr. May if in the course of his practice and experience, he had opportunities of judging the mind of females.

Dr. May replied that he had seen such cases as physicians generally do, but he was not an expert in mental diseases or diseases of the mind.

Mr. Carrington contended that any well educated physician was competent to give an opinion as to the mind of a party.

Mr. Wilson said he would refer to the case of Dr. Fitch. Mr. Voorhees then read from a number of authorities to support his argument.

The court decided to allow the District-Attorney to put a hypothetical case.

Witness stated he could not say he had seen some symptoms of cases like the one put; as far as answering such an abstract question as that of symptoms like these occurred at stated periods, he should say there was a case of nervous excitement depending upon euterine irritability; witness would not say that the mind was not deranged at such periods.

District-Attorney Carrington then put a question embodying the facts as to a woman being armed and going to a public building and inquiring for a person, concealing herself, and afterward shooting him, would she be insane.

This question was objected to by Judge Hughes, and point argued up to 3:30, at which hour the court adjourned. The case will not be concluded before Monday.

CABINET BUSINESS.

The Cabinet session was very brief to-day, lasting but half an hour. Much of the time of the President and the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury is occupied in disposing of the applications for the various important offices to be disposed of at this time, and therefore the brief Cabinet session of to-day.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments made by the President within the past few days are officially announced. John F. Hartley to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, *vice* Field, resigned; D. M. Fleming to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Ohio; Joseph E. Webster for the Second District of Georgia; James L. Selfridge for the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania; Julius Ennemuzer for the Third District of Louisiana; Lucien J. Barnes, for the First District of Arkansas; Wm. H. Crennell, to be Collector of Customs at Geneseo, N. Y.; Thos. Wilkins, at Erie, Penn.; Wickham S. Havens, at Sag Harbor, N. Y.; Jas. Brady, Jr., at Fall River, N. Y.; Truman Harmon, at Belfast, Me.; Peter W. Martin, at Newark, N. J.; Robt. R. Smith, to be Tax Commissioner of the District of the State of Texas; Wm. Miller, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of land subject to sale at Montgomery, Ala.; James Rove, of Ohio, to be receiver of public Moneys for the district of land subject to sale at Chillicothe, Ohio; John Edwards, to be Agent for the Indians of the Upper Arkansas agency; John A. Clarke, of Illinois, to be Surveyor-General of the United States for the Territory of New-Mexico; Wm. B. Franklin, of Ohio, to be Register of the Land Office at Chillicothe, Ohio.

ARGUMENTS IN THE HARRIS CASE.

The arguments in the case of Mary Harris will probably be commenced to-morrow in the following order: First, upon prayer for points to be charged to the jury; Carrington for government, and Bradley for defence. Second, the arguments upon the merits. Mr. Wilson, Assistant-District-Attorney, for the prosecution, will open the case, to be followed by Judge Hughes and Hon. D. W. Voorhees for defence. Mr. Carrington, District-Attorney, will close the case for the prosecution. The case will go to the jury probably on Tuesday evening next.

PARDONS.

The interest in applications for pardons under the exceptions in the amnesty proclamation is abating, and there are but few petitions now filed by persons of note. One hundred and thirty-three petitions were filed to-day, and seventy pardons granted.

STILL ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

The appointees of postmaster for Philadelphia and other large cities, where changes are to be made, expected to be relieved of suspense and anxiety this evening by an announcement of the names of the lucky men; but the President and Postmaster-General have not concluded their consultation on the subject, and the fate of the patriots who desire to serve their country will not be known until to morrow, when an official announcement of the names of the successful parties will be made.

REPENTANT REBELS.

Evidence is daily being received of the repentance of many of the rebels who resided abroad during the war. They apply to our Ministers and Consuls for permission to take the oath, which is freely given. Among the oaths thus administered, and recently received here for registration, are those of Mrs. and Miss Hartsteve, formerly wealthy residents of Beaufort District, South Carolina. They do not come within the $20,000 clause now.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SEWARD.

Assistant Secretary Seward and wife will leave for Cape May in the course of a week, to spend a few weeks, at the close of which Mr. Seward expects to be able to resume his official duties.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY.

Col. Browning, the President's Private Secretary, returned this evening from Cape May, where he has been sojourning for some days to recruit his health. He is much improved, and will resume his official duties to-morrow.

AMNESTY OATHS.

There have been filed at the State Department thus far only 1,760 oaths, under the Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson. These oaths are required to be filed and registered at the State Department, but are probably held back through the ignorance of the officers that administer them. The accumulation somewhere must be very large.

MUSTERED OUT.

The Sixty-first New-York Veteran Volunteers, Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. W. Scott commanding, were mustered out to-dey, and will leave this city for the rendezvous at Albany to-mor ow morning. This is the gallant regiment of a score and a half of battles, and from which have risen to stars and national fame Maj.-Gens. Barlow and Miles.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR.

N. O. Risley, Esq., late Special Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department, has been appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury.

EVACUATION OF POINT LOOKOUT.

Point Lookout, having been vacated by rebel prisoners, is no longer kept as a garrisoned post. The government property there is to be temporarily left in charge of a guard, and the troops composing the garrison are ordered to report to Gen. Terry at Richmond.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 14.

PARDONS.

The President to-day pardoned seventy-five persons; none of any prominence Large numbers of applications for pardons continue to be received.

SALE OF MULES.

An extensive sale of government mules is to take place under the direction of Gen. Eken, at Cleveland, Ohio, commencing Aug. 8.

POSTAL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

The Postmaster-General has notified the provisional Governors that the postal service will be resumed on all the lines of railroads in the South as soon as they respectively certify that the routes are in a proper condition for that purpose.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

The President has issued his proclamation appointing Judge William Marvin provisional Governor of Florida. The form is precisely the same as that used in the appointment of the other provisional Governors for the Southern States, and for similar purposes.

POSTAL AFFAISS.

Among the recent appointments and reappointments of Postmasters are the following; Warren W. Wing, Norfolk, Va.; Wm. M. Briner, Reading, and Jonathan Jessop, of York, Penn.; Ephraim T. Jackson, Providence; Edward Perrin, Pawtucket, and Thomas Coggeshall, Newport, R. I.; George A. Benedict, Cleveland, Ohio; George Rowland, Sacramento, Cal.; James Low, Jr., Suspension Bridge; Ira Godfrey, Luna; George B. Lincoln, Brooklyn; Angus McDonald, Geneva; William Solland, West Troy; S. W. Updike, Rochester; Allen C. Livingston, Fulton, and Manson Lapham, Genesee, New-York.

The Postmaster-General has ordered temporary contracts for conveyance of mails from Edenton by Hartford, Elizabeth City, Wintonsville, South Mills, Lake Drummond, Virginia, Deep Creek and Portsmouth, to Norfolk three times a week and back. Thus, the postal service in the South is being gradually restored.

RESIGNATION OF MR. HOLLOWAY.

It is true, as reported, that Hon. D. P. Holloway has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Patents. The paper is in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, who will to-day lay it before the President. Mr. Holloway will not retire before the appointment of a successor.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The General Land Office has decided upon measures, with a view of putting speedily into operation in the late insurgent States the machinery for the sale of the public lands.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY HARLAN.

At the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington City Protestant Orphan Asylum, yesterday, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan, in his brief address, said:

"When the French not now so friendly to our prosperity, sprang to arms in the defence of the Turkish nationality, we all applauded; but when they attempt to crush feeble Mexico, we despise their want of generous gallantry, and wish it might be the will of God, in the order of His providence, that this great republic of ours should be called upon to protect our feeble sister republic."

This remark met with general applause from the large auditory present.

GEN. SHERMAN IN THE WEST.

Speech at Columbus, Ohio—History Rectified.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 14.

At a festival given to Gens. Sherman and Cox, yesterday, at Columbus, Gen. Sherman, being enthusiastically called upon to make a speech, came forward and with much reluctance did so.

In the course of his remarks he alluded to the charge, that while he was in command in Kentucky he had demanded for the campaign two hundred thousand men. He said that was when he was visited by Secretary Cameron. He then explained to him the difficulty of marching into Tennessee by divergent lines—one to Nashville and the other to East Tennessee, with forces largely outnumbered by the rebel armies confronting him. In one of these lines he had but 4,300 men to meet an opposing force of 18,000.

When asked by Secretary Cameron how many men were needed for the present campaign, he (Sherman) replied: "Sixty thousand, and before you can reduce the South to subjugation you must have two hundred thousand."

This statement was made in the presence of Secretary Cameron and his military family, and was afterward in Eastern newspapers in a very distorted and incorrect form.

The Plasterers' Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, July 14.

In the Plasterers' Convention, the manner in which ornamental work is done in certain cities by men not in the trade, was discussed at considerable length. A motion was unanimously carried that after the 1st of January next no plasterer work for bosses "who shall not put up their own ornaments."

Mr. O'Connor, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Trade, submitted a report suggesting that the local organizations take immediate action on the question of lathing and ornamental work, and that the hours of work be reduced to eight per day.

The Commercial College Convention.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 14.

In the session to-day of the National Commercial College Convention, the extension of special facilities to returned soldiers for a commercial education, was a prominent topic of discussion. Letters were read from Gov. Oglesby, Dean Richmond, Millard Filmore, Prof. Edwards, of Illinois, Newton Bateman, and other friends of education. The meeting to-night will be addressed by Prof. Wilber, of the State Natural History Survey, and School Superintendent Pickard, of Chicago. The sum of $3,500 is to be raised for a Lincoln testimonial.

THE TRADE CONVENTION.

Report of the Committee on Commerce—Subjects for the Action of the Convention.

DETROIT, Friday, July 14.

Mr. J. A. Bower, of Chicago, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report commending to the consideration of the Legislative bodies of the States and the nation the following subjects;

The construction of the Illinois River and Bay Ship Canals.

The improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

The improvement of the canals of New-York.

The cheapening of railroad freights and an increase of the capacity to carry freight.

The relief of our shipping and railroad interests from severe government taxation.

An improved system of surveys and soundings.

An improvement in custom-houses and light-houses.

The early improvement of Western rivers and harbors.

The judicious encouragement of regular lines of steamships to countries upon this continent and Europe.

Such regulations of our commerce and carrying trade with the Canadas and Europe as will best promote the general interest of our own merchants, farmers, manufacturers and shippers.

The report also asks the convention to give the weight of its influence in favor of building up our common country in such a manner as to give us union, prosperity and peace.

The report was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Scammon, the convention agreed to adjourn *sine die* at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Debate was then resumed on the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Howe, of Nova-Scotia, had consent to place on the journal of the convention his report on a ship channel from the St. Lawrence River to the Hudson.

The same privilege was extended to Mr. Hill, of Boston, favoring Congressional aid to ocean steamers.

Mr. Alexander's report in favor of the decimal system of weights and measures was referred to a special committee from the States and British Provinces.

Mr. Alexander's report in favor of a National Board of Trade was referred to a special committee to report complete forthwith.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on River and Harbor Improvements, reported a resolution in recognizing the national character of navigable rivers and lake harbors, which offered facilities for conducting the commerce of the country from which the government derives a large revenue, and stating that it is the sense of this convention that it is the interest as well as the duty of the General Government to make such improvements on such rivers and harbors as the necessity for it may be developed, and as the condition of the Treasury will warrant.

The report of Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, was important in the announcement that the annexation of the British Provinces to the United States had no place in the minds of the people of the Provinces. He said that any one who should go to "hustings" as an advocate for annexation would be treated as a fugitive from the loyalty and allegiance due from him as a British American.

DETROIT, Friday, July 14.

The resolution recommending the negotiation of a Reciprocity Treaty received the unanimous vote of the convention. Adjourned.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

Four and a Half Millions Taken Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 14.

Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan to-day to the amount of $4,516,500, including the following:

Boston National Bank	$200,000
Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster, Penn.	100,000
Commonwealth National Bank of New-York	100,000
First National Bank of Richmond	100,000
Third National Bank of Cincinnati	100,000
First National Bank of New-Albany	100,000
Third National Bank of St. Louis	100,000
Fourth National Bank of New-York	200,000
Ninth National Bank of New-York	338,350
First National Bank of Newburgh	100,000
Montpelier National Bank of Montpelier, Vt.	50,000
Second National Bank of Chicago	235,000
Merchants' National Bank of Cleveland	150,000
Brewster,-Sweet & Co., Boston	100,000
A. A. Putnam & Co.	200,000
Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh	100,000

Number of individual subscriptions 3,163.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 13.

The Macon *Telegraph* says all the jewelry belonging to the citizens, which was sent off on the approach of the federals and was afterward captured near Athens, has been turned over and will be in Macon in a few days; and the gold captured from the Central Railroad Company last April, has been returned by the military authorities.

J. B. Hargrove, of Lynchburgh, well-known in Virginia, has committed suicide.

The United States steamer *Yantic* has arrived from Norfolk, soon to sail for the West Indies.

The United States steamer *Cassandra*, from New-Orleans, bound to New-York, put in here this morning and landed Gen. Opdyke and several other passengers.

Gen. J. E. Mulford arrived here this morning from Richmond.

The steamer *Norfolk*, from City Point, has arrived with the Eighth Minnesota Volunteers bound to Baltimore, en route home.

The Fourth United States is ordered to leave Richmond and report at New-York.

The James River canal is now open for passengers and freight as far as Lexington.

The Canadian Parliament to Meet in August.

QUEBEC, Friday, July 14.

The Cabinet held a meeting yesterday, and a proclamation was issued summoning Parliament to meet on the 8th of August.

It is stated that the government does not intend to ask Parliament for money for fortifications.

Steam vs. Muscle.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, July 14.

The race here to-day between the steam-wagon and the pedestrian Rensley resulted in favor of the wagon, which came in eight rods ahead. The contest between the wagon and the trotting horse also resulted in favor of the wagon. The following is the time made: Wagon, one mile, 2:20; Rensley, one mile, 5:20; horse, one-mile, 2:37½.

Sympathy from Portugal.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF PORTUGAL,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not aware that the newspapers in this country have published the resolutions unanimously passed by the Portuguese Parliament, during its sessions in the beginning of May, on the receipt of the news of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

I have, therefore, the honor of transmitting you inclosed a translation of said resolutions, requesting you to have them published in your valuable journal for the knowledge of the citizens of the United States. I remain, Sir, with high regard, your obedient servant,

A. M. da Cunha Pereira de Sotto Major,
Consul General.

Resolved, The Chamber of Peers regrets most deeply the event which has lately thrown into mourning the sons of a great nation, by the assassination of the President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln, a martyr to his duty.

The Chamber of Deputies consecrates in its records, a vivid testimonial of the profound regret with which the sad news of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States, was received, and decides that the representative of the republic at this court be respectfully informed of the foregoing resolution.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

An Address by Gov. Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, Friday, July 14.

The following address to the people of Tennessee has just been issued by Gov. Brownlow, in response to the recent speeches made by Judge Campbell, Emerson Etheridge and others:

ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens: Called to the Chief Magistracy of this State, without my own seeking, by the unanimous nomination of the State Convention, and almost unanimous election by the loyal people, and entering upon the discharge of my duties nearly simultaneously with the fall of the rebellion, I fondly hoped that the whole people, wearied with war, desolation and anarchy, would support with alacrity the incoming civil government and inauguration of law and order; that patriotic people would leave me, like my predecesors in other days, with little to do but to witness and to encourage the cultivation of social pursuits, commerce and arts, and redress grievances by courts; but I am compelled to announce serious apprehensions that a different order of things is soon to be encountered. The harangues of aspiring politicians denouncing the extermination of slavery and the establishment of a free State constitution, and the very existence of the government over which I am called to preside, as unconstitutional, spurious, and a usurpation; the conduct of numerous county officers, giving evidence of their failure to perform their duties; the holding of numerous local elections in defiance of law, and the instalment into office of disfranchised rebels, proclaim, too plainly to be misunderstood, that the spirit of rebellion and nullification still exists, and must be met and defeated.

In order that all who desire may understand the basis and true foundation of the present constitution and government of Tennessee, I propose in a few plain words to show its validity and constitutionality. The constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. The government of Tennessee was usurped by the military despotism resulting from anarchy and a reign of terror. Our noble and glorious national government determined, at the cost of many thousands of lives and many millions of money, to perform its duty by guaranteeing to the United States a free government. Both military and civic measures had to be brought into requisition. The military performed the duty in blood on the field of battle; but it appointed a civilian, the person of the present honored Chief Magistrate of the nation, to carry ont such civil policy as was found necessary to execute in good faith the guarantees to the people. After over three years of patient toil his labors resulted in the reëstablishing of the government now in power, which is so fiercely denounced. The workmanship was the fruit of his mind, acting under national authority, and was proudly proclaimed by him the supreme law of the State of Tennessee; and from his heart he congratulated the people on the happy results. Does any one suppose he will not stand by it and maintain it with the force of the nation? Strange to say, there are those who, not understanding the man or his duty, declare that he will not sustain it, but will set it aside and not allow its Legislature to meet again. It may be some relief to the friends of the new government to be assured that most of those who so claim to represent the President are men whose honesty he never had any confidence in. The President will sustain his model scheme of reconstructing the government of the rebellious States, and that with just so much force applied, just such manner as may be necessary when the nation entered upon its task for furnishing the people of Tennessee with a republican form of government. It had a right to present just such a particular form of free government as was most adapted to the condition of the people, and to choose the means of setting it on foot. If it had chosen the constitution of Kentucky or of Maine, it is difficult to see what objection could have been made on constitutional grounds, but in deference to the tastes and habits of our people it chose our own constitution, divested only of that feature which had caused all our sufferings, and proceeded to present us with our own abandoned ship of State, clothed in its ancient rigging. It is not for us to say there were irregularities in the mode or the time of setting the State Government in motion. It was for the national power, in performing its guarantees, to choose for itself the manner and time of discharging its duty. It chose to revive the State Government through loyal people of the State—those who had not proved themselves unworthy of a free government. It prescribed, through its agent, its own plan of operations, and had a right to do so. State Government is thus the gift of the nation, and is certainly, in compliance with the obligation of the constitution, guaranteed to us as a respublican form of govefnment. With this general statement, I might conclude that I feel called upon to meet specifically the complaints of those who affect to be aggrieved. It is said the convention in January last was self-constituted and irresponsible, and assumed to amend the constitution. That convention was initiatory, the means chosen by the national administered through its civil agent. The people of Tennessee had no right to prescribe to the General Government what should be its first step toward a republican form of government for the State. The convention consisted of over five hundred delegates. If it had been but five or one, or if Gov. Johnson himself had sat down in his office and drawn up the form of governmeet, and by authority of the nation had proclaimed it to the people, it would have been all the same a national act. It is said the amendment and schedule were submitted to only part of the people, and was, therefore, partial and unfair. It may well be questioned whether national authority was under any constitutional obligation to submit it to a vote at all, its business being to place over us a republican form of government, choosing itself the means and channels of transmitting it to us. It was submitted to the vote of loyal people; and why submit it to the disloyal, who were in arms, and in fact fighting to destroy the nation itself? But this, too, was a national act, in which we were strictly entitled to take no part. Again, it is said that State government was forced upon the people. Certainly, it was forced upon the rebellious majority of the State. So was the authority of the United States forced upon them, and at the point of the bayonet, and just so the nation had a right to force upon them a republican form of government, for nothing but force was recognizen by them. The next cause of complaint and that which now endangers the peace of the State is, that the Legislature has passed and the Governor is trying to enforce an act to limit the elective franchise. Serious and alarming as the question is, there are just two classes of persons who object to it—namely, rebels and those who want rebel votes. Loyal men are never heard to complain of it. It is said this law is unconstitutional. This is impossible, as law is part of the constitution itself. The federal government by its agent, Governor Johnson, through the convention and the ratification by the people, conferred upon the first general assembly that should convene power to limit the qualification of voters. The qualification of voters is prescribee by the constitution. The convention proposed that the Legislature might amend the constitution in this particular, and the people ratified the proposition. Thus, power of amendment was delegated to the Legislature, which became, while acting upon this subject, to all intents and purposes, a constitutional convention. The power of the convention to delegate this authority was legitimate and beyond all question, by being chosen the instrument of the Federal Government, whose authority was a supreme finality. It is said law is harsh and wanting in magnanimity. By law the crime of treason is disfranchisement, and the punishment is death and the confiscation of property. This is waived, and it is said to be cruel to refuse them the privilege of voting for a few years. Magnanimity requires that they should go to the ballot-box and with bloody hands deposit their ballot, and by the force of numbers seize the reins of government they have tried to destroy, elevate their baffled leaders to power, renew their persecution of Union men, and at last have victory in the State. East Tennessee with her thousand martyrs remember, is again to come under the rule of such men as Harris, or Cheatham, or Bates, or Pillow; a mere appendage to a rebel State, a province to a rebel government, and yet this will be the early result of the repeal or the failure of the act to limit the elective franchise.

Having said this much by way of friendly explanation I come to the principal object of this address, and that is that this important law is already set at haught in many local cities by the remissness of those whose official duty it is to execute it, to announce that it will be enforced on the day of election as far as the civil and military authorities can enforce it; and all elections effected by illegal votes will be annulled, and if necessary, the officers elected will be arrested. The civil and military authorities understand each other, and will act in harmony. The commander of the Military Division of Tennessee will aid the civil authorities in all instances when the powers of the latter are inadequate to protect the ballot-box from fraudulent voting or remove county officers in one-half the State by whom elected. Judicial proceedings will be utterly impracticable, and civil remedy wholly inadequate. The military will assist in this part cular. This step, so likely to become necessary, is much to be regretted, and clerks and judges of election yet have time to correct much they have done; and the hope is expressed that many of them will do so and save their respect.

It is my sincere desire that the entire State be represented in the next Congress. If the election in Middle and Western Tennessee proves a failure it will not be my fault. I have issued two proclamations and now this address, warning the people against an illegal election. If they will persist in it, they must go without representation in the councils of the nation. With sincere hope that the present cloud may pass away, and that quiet and contentment may yet come to our suffering people, I remain your servant,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

KNOXVILLE, July 12, 1865.

Death of Judge Hollister.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 14.

Judge Hollister, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this place, died last night.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Numerous Outrages Committed by Robbers.

DR. GWIN NEITHER DUKE NOR VICEROY.

Official Declaration that He is Unknown to the Government.

Ex-Commodore Maury Advocating a Revival of the Slave Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEXICO, Thursday, June 29, 1865.

The rainy season has brought about the usual pillaging of travelers all over Mexico. Even the Vera Cruz road is not safe. The other day the diligence was stopped and the travelers stripped. In several of the States the Juarists are also taking advantage of bad roads to make ransoming excursions. Some districts have lately been much afflicted in that way. Atrocities such as taking away eleven girls and ill-using them in the mountains are reported. But enough of such things. I am really tired of having always the same war news. Let me mention, however, that nobody here, including the Emperor, Juarez and his party, is responsible for such atrocities. The miserables who dishonor humanity in such a wretched way are only the outcasts of the country; they really belong to no party.

Marshal Bazaine has taken a blooming Mexican girl for a wife. The ceremony has taken place at the palace, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress. It was very quietly gone through, only a dejeuner of eighty covers following the mass said by the Archbishop. There is a young lady who has made something by the intervention. She ranks now next to daughters of Kings, and their Majesties of France address her "my cousin."

Our worthy Ex-Duke of Sonora has officially retired from official business. As you are aware, the Doctor is a sharp fellow, and as such has been in the habit of using pretty crooked means to arrive at his ends. The death of Broderick has proved that he can even practice sharp tricks. In Mexico, Dr. Gwin has been true to himself. Among his means of action was the following: Now and then an article would appear in one of the Mexican papers, as written by a confidential friend of his, assuring the good public that the Doctor is a great man, that he is much appreciated by the combined good sense of Napoleon III. and Maximilian, that there is not the least doubt of his being made Governor of Sonora, &c., &c. Such articles would always happen to be published so as to just catch the mail going to the States. As I have been telling you in my previous letters, no notice nas been taken of Gwin, at least since I came here. Well, the old fellow thought it was about time to start his friend again. So the usual lines made their appearance just in time to catch the last packet. According to the lucubrations of the friend, the appointment of Gwin was to appear in the official *Diario* within a very few days. His salary —$60,000—was even mentioned. Yes, $60,000! Still a Duke and his family could absorb that. It happened, however, that the government was just watching for such an opportunity. A Minister told me: "We have had patience enough with that old fool!" So a *communiqué* appeared in the official *Diario*, taking the starch out of the man of $60,000 yearly. It is a pretty long article, so I will give you only an extract:

"We, the Imperial Government, never at any time have entered into negotiations with Dr. Gwin. So we never contemplated making him Duke nor Governor of Sonora, nor Viceroy of any other province. We never knew that his services were worth $60,000 a year. Moreover, the very person of Dr. Gwyn is not known by any of the Ministers, and we did not hear of any having the desire to get acquainted with him."

Remember this is an official Letter, and to the point. Of course Gwyn must dream of some other worldly greatness. Mexico is not the place for him.

Everybody here, Southerners and Northerners, are glad to see the question settled. A young New-Yorker told me: "We have been humbugged long enough." The fact is that Gwin was trying to make capital out of every American. He wanted to pass as their great chief. I am sorry to say that he has taken in a few of them. The poor fellows, likely, were also dreaming of high positions under the great Duke. Planets have satellites. Before dismissing that subject, let me add that the police here have found out that the friend lucubrating the well-informed articles for Gwin is no more nor less than Gwin himself.

Commodore Maury has been talking lately of importing negroes for the cultivation of cotton in the "Terra Caliente." I am sorry that Mr. Maury does not confine himself to silence. Where is he going to get his negroes from? Of course, he has too much common sense to expect that a considerable number of freedmen will follow him. Liberty once tasted is not likely to be given up so easily. Does he expect to steal them, and be protected by the Imperial Government in that business? If so, he must be diappointed. Mr. Maury has a valuable scientific ball to roll, and fine roads to roll it on. The Governments of France and Russia have made him Imperial offers. Why don't he let scheming alone? His political game is well known in high quarters. As a learned man he is much valued; as a politician he is but *small potatoes*.

A friend of mine has had a long conversation with the Emperor lately. His first question was, "Have you ever seen poor Lincoln? That was a good and great man." His Majesty takes evidently great interest in finding out about the American Government and the American people as much as he can. He is particularly a great admirer of the American system of free education. But more of this at some future time. The mail is about closing.

MEJICANO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 14.

Mexican advices of the 8th inst. have been received.

Gens. Lopez and Oliver had returned from their pursuit of the remnants of Gen. Negrete's troops, which had generally disbanded, and gone to Texas to hide.

Cortinas had recently captured two steamers.

The *Commerce* says Cortinas has positively, and in a manner efficienlty established his headquarters on the Texan side of the Rio Grande, and that the American authorities have been constrained by the protest of the Imperial Government to order Cortinas to keep within his house.

The *Monitor* says the commander of the French fleet had an interview with Gen. Steele on the subject of the steamboat captures, but cannot give the result.

News from the interior shows the empire to be peaceful. Maximilian is striving to improve the country, and to encourage education.

Guerrillas continue to swarm about Matamoras.

A great number of Confederates are arriving in Mexico.

Affairs in Alabama.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 13.

A special dispatch from Mobile to the *Times* says that citizens from the interior of the State announce that the appointment of Mr. Parsons to the Governorship is satisfactory to the people. They also state that many crops will be lost for want of negroes to harvest them.

Naval.

BELFAST, Friday, July 14.

The monitor *Agamenticus* sailed to-day for Portsmouth, N. H. The United States steamer *Tioga* arrived this afternoon

ROSECRANS' CAMPAIGNS.

The General's Testimony Before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes an installment of Gen. Rosecrans' testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It discloses a lamentable lack of harmony between him and Gen. Halleck. The following, relative to the battle of Chickamauga, is of interest:

The committee will observe, from my official report, that we began to cross the Tennessee on the 28th of August, and that, therefore, we were twenty-two days out from our depots; our army having to carry, in that campaign, ammunition for two great battles and twenty-five days' subsistence, which was done, and pronounced by Gen. Meigs to be not only the greatest operation in this war, but a great thing in any war.

My official report will, I think, sufficiently show that it would have been impossible for my command to have got possession of Chattanooga by direct force. There is a bare possibility that by crossing the Tennessee, above Chattanooga at some suitable point where the enemy could not directly oppose us, and being reinforced by Burnside's command, we might have captured the place by a battle; but when it is remembered that on much more favorable ground, with greater relative superiority of force, our army was forty-two days in front of Vicksburgh, it may well be doubted whether the Army of the Cumberland could have wrested Chattanooga from Bragg's force alone by any other than the means adopted, namely, the powerful demonstration on his lines of communication made at a time when yet he had not been joined by Johnston's and Longstreet's commands, which added between 40,000 and 50,000 to his strength. At all events, it was my best judgment at the time that in that way only could we succeed in dislodging Bragg from Chattanooga and obtaining possession of it; and Gen. Garfield, if not other members of my staff, will remember and bear witness that two of my most anxious and sleepless nights were spent, one in Lookout Valley, the other in Chattanooga, watching Bragg, and hoping that his movements would permit the concentration of our army east of Lookout, between him and Chattanooga. Fortunately for us, his reinforcements were not up, and our possession of the two passes over Lookout, at Frick's and Cooper's Gaps, and the position of McCook's corps, and the cavalry threatening to enter Broomtown Valley, induced him to retire behind Pigeon Mountain, with headquarters at Lafayette.

It has been a popular impression, possibly encouraged if not believed in high military quarters, that because a portion of our command, including myself, entered Chattanooga, we had possession of it with our army, in the sense of being so established there, so that we could have retained it without a battle.

This is an error into which no good military mind cognizant of the facts could for a moment fall. Bragg was compelled or induced to fall back from Chattanooga by the menacing attitude of Thomas' corps at Frick's and Cooper's Gaps, twenty-six miles south, and of McCook's, with the cavalry corps, at Valley Head, forty-two miles from Chattanooga. Crittenden's corps, a part of which was employed in making the demonstration above Chattanooga, and the remainder in watching and covering the pass over the extremity of Lookout, passed into Chattanooga when Bragg fell back, and repaired at once to that point to ascertain the movement of the enemy; and all that was done promptly, and to that end only. And the instant these movements were discovered, and the enemy was found to have retired slowly toward Lafayette, not a moment was lost in making the necessary disposition, first, to secure our troops against being cut up in detail; and, secondly, to effect a most expeditious concentration at an eligible point between the enemy and Chattanooga, the goal of our efforts. It was our good fortune to succeed in concentrating on the afternoon of the 18th, but the tardy arrival of McCook's corps came near being fatal to us.

For the events which followed, I refer the committee to my official report, calling attention only to one point which is not therein sufficiently elaborated. Forgetting my past record, and influenced by the calumnies put in circulation, it has been thought that I needlessly or languidly forsook the field of battle on the 20th. The facts are as follows: Immediately on the arrival of McCook's troops at the encampment of Thomas, at the foot of Frick's Gap, all our spare trains, including those of Crittenden' corps, were ordered into the valley of Chattanooga Creek, which lies at the eastern base of Lookout Mountain, both for safety and forage. The troops, infantry and artillery, as my official report shows, were pushed with all possible vigor (marching all night) eastward, to get possession of the Lafayette road. Our cavalry was ordered to connect with our right, and extend westward to cover those trains from the enemy's cavalry; and the guards were increased by Post's brigade of Davis' division, McCook's corps, which had been left behind to conduct its train. When the breach on the left of our lines occurred at midday of the 20th, this train, with all our spare subsistence and other supplies, lay along the valley of Chattanooga Creek, from near the front, some four or five miles; and as the distance from the point where the enemy had penetrated our infantry lines to the flank and rear of the train was only three or four miles, they were in a most critical condition, and it became a matter of the utmost importance to put it out of the enemy's reach. When, therefore, I reached the vicinity of Rossville, and became satisfied that, though cut off from the main body of our army, which held the centre and left, Gen. Thomas, with five brigades, three of Sheridan's and two of Davis', we still held the field in front of Thomas, two things were to be done: first, to ascertain the condition of affairs at the front; the other to have this train moved to a place of security. This latter required that the orders should be given for its being pushed and secured north of Chattanooga Creek, the only passage over which was by a very rickety bridge near a hundred feet long and thirty or forty feet high, and to order the movement of the train to that place, and send orders to Gen. Mitchel, commanding the cavalry, advising him of the condition of affairs, and directing him to make such dispositions as would most securely effect the movement of the train and cover it from the enemy's enterprises; while at the same time, as a part of the general dispositions for the continuance of battle, he must be advised to put himself in connection with our right, in the new position it had been compelled to take, after its repulse from the field, at the widow Glen's house. Having explained this to Gen. Garfield, my chief of staff, it was determined that the movement to the front, being less complicated, should be performed by him, while I made the dispositions, and gave the orders just spoken of. Nor was I unmindful of the consideration that, as the security of Chattanooga was the essential thing, my duty as commanding General required that I should look to the ground with a view to the eventualities of being driven from the field of battle, where we were so vastly outnumbered, and that I should make such dispositions as would enable us to subsist our troops until we could be reinforced. As it was possible that the enemy's cavalry might penetrate the rough country on the right of our line and cut telegraphic and other communications south of the river with Bridgeport and the North, and in pursuance of a duty I have always imposed on myself, to keep the government candidly informed of the exact posture of affairs, I deemed it proper to telegraph to Washington the events of the day.

Out of the performance of these two duties, dictated by candor and a pure desire to do the best for the country, unjust and sycophantic men have undertaken to construct the means of injuring my military reputation.

As my official report of the battle substantially closes with the firm possession of Chattanooga, I will here state what seems of importance.

That it was abundantly established, by information gained before and during the battle of Chickamauga, and confirmed by subsequent information and events, that we were outnumbered very nearly two to one in that battle. As my determination was to hold what we had gained, at all hazards and to the last extremity, all my dispositions were at once directed to that end. I concentrated the forces within a defensive line sufficiently contracted to defy the enemy's power, and fortified it without delay. I at the same time used every possible effort to provide bridges by which our troops and trains could communicate with the north side of the river, from which our line of communication with Bridgeport would be comparatively safe, while, with the superior numbers of the enemy, its maintenance of the south side of the river was practically out of the question.

Gen. Halleck, in his annual report, says I abandoned the passes of Lookout Mountain, leaving the public to imagine that these passages were within the possible control of my army, and their abandonment not justified as a military measure. I call the attention of the committee to the fact that one of these passes was forty-two miles south of Chattanooga, and the next nearest twenty-six miles south of Chattanooga, and the nearest at the extremity of Lookout Mountain, in front of our lines. This latter may have been the one that gave rise to his report; and, if so, it ought to have been so stated. I was satisfied that I could not hold even this pass and Chattanooga at the same time if the enemy did his duty, and therefore withdrew my troops from it, but established batteries on the other side of the river, which rendered it practically of little, if any, use to them. Subsequent events amply justified the wisdom of this decision, for the enemy, with a division and a half, were unable to hold it against Gen. Hooker, and it was their attempt to cover this point which was one of the causes of their being beaten so easily at Mission Ridge.

In Gen. Grant's official report of the battle of Mission Ridge, I think—for I have not the document—there is an implication that, when he assumed command, there was great danger of my abandoning Chattanooga. Nothing could be more mistaken or unjust to me than such an impression. All my actions and sentiments were utterly at variance with the idea of giving up that point, which I had won, and the possession of which formed an epoch in the war. I mention facts on this subject, viz.: as early as the 4th of October, fourteen days after the battle, I called the attention of Gen. Thomas and Gen. Garfield to the map of Chattanooga and vicinity, and, pointing out to them the positions, stated that as soon as I could possibly get the bridge materials for that purpose, I would take possession of Lookout Valley, opposite the passage over the extremity of the mountain, and fortify it, thus completely covering the road from there to Bridgeport, on the south side, as well as the river, and giving us practical possession and use of both, as well as of Lookout Valley, because, by means of a fortified *tête-de-pont*, after our fortifications at Chattanooga were completed, we could easily concentrate our whole force to fight the enemy if he entered Lookout Valley, and that within less than two hours' march, while he could not approach us in force with artillery without making a circuit over Lookout Mountain, by way of Frick's and Stevens' Gaps, twenty-six miles southeast, which would take two or three days.

An interior line of fortifications was laid out and put in course of construction, designed to cover our depots, with a garrison of one or two divisions, against all the forces the enemy could bring. I had, moreover, ordered the construction of small steamboats and barges at Bridgeport, to run thence to Chattanooga, two of which were well advanced when the army crossed on its advance into Georgia; and, from the 23d of September, my correspondence and my staff officers will testify that I was urging the Quartermaster, Capt. Edwards, who had the work in hand, to hasten its completion, which it was hoped would be the case by the time we were ready to take and hold Lookout Valley. To effect this Gen. Hooker was directed to concentrate his troops at Stevenson and Bridgeport, and advised that as soon as his train should arrive, or enough of it to subsist his army ten or twelve miles from his depot, he would be directed to move into Lookout Valley to take possession of that; and every effort was made to complete the pontoons, &c., to connect that with our troops at Chattanooga. On the 19th of October I examined the river, and selected a point for the crossing of the bridge at ferry to connect Hooker's with the forces at Chattanooga. I moreover directed Gen. W. F. Smith to reconnoiterate the shore above Chattanooga, with a view to that very movement on the enemy's right flank which was afterward made by Gen. Sherman.

On the 19th of October, on my returning from selecting the position of the pontoon bridge, I received orders to turn over the command of the Army of the Cumberland to Maj.-Gen. Thomas, repair to Cincinnati, and report from there by letter to the Adjutant-General for orders. Convinced that this would excite profound sorrow and discontent in the Army of the Cumberland, which my continued presence, after it became known, would increase, and that this would be detrimental to the public service, in the presence, as we were, of the enemy, I determined to forego the gratification of receiving the parting adieus of those with whom I had shared so many toils and successes. I left the next morning shortly after daylight, before the order was known.

The committee will probably desire to know what communication took place between me and Gen. Burnside during my movement on Chattanooga. I have before stated that a coöperation between him and myself, arranged with a view to the Tullahoma campaign, was prevented by reinforcements ordered from Burnside's command to Vicksburgh. When his troops were returned, he arranged to move on East Tennessee, communicated to me his plan for a movement into East Tennessee, but it was independent of mine, and, though intended to be cotemporary, was likely and actually proved to be unavailing to assist my movement, for want of unity of object and command.

It was from the first obvious that the moment we seriously threatened Chattanooga, all the forces in East Tennessee would probably abandon it, and join Gen. Bragg to oppose us. Gen. Burnside's, as an independent command, as was to have been expected, was little or no use, for the moment we threatened to cross the Tennessee above Chattanooga, Buckner began to retire from the north toward Loudon, and when we threatened Bragg's communications south of Chattanooga, he precipitately abandoned the whole of East Tennessee and joined Gen. Bragg.

Gen. Halleck, in his official report for that year, quotes at length orders given on the 12th, 13th and 14th of September, to Burnside, at Knoxville, Gen. Hurlbut, at Memphis, and Gen. Sherman, at Vicksburgh, to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland, but fails to state that on the 14th of September, I telegraphed the General, asking if he had reason to believe Bragg had been reinforced from Virginia, and that, on the 15th, he telegraphed, in reply, that no reinforcements had gone south to Bragg—only a few regiments to Charleston. More, the accompanying correspondence shows that an apprehension existed in Washington, even as late as the 11th of September, that Bragg was reinforcing Lee. The committee will no doubt inquire how orders to troops, at such distant points, at that date, could have brought any support to the Army of the Cumberland, which began its life and death struggle on the 18th, only six days from the earliest of his orders.

I will also state to the committee that Longstreet's movement to support Bragg was known to Gen. Peck as early as the 6th, and that Col. Jacques, Seventy-third Illinois, endeavored to communicate the fact that Longstreet's corps was going to Bragg, to the authorities at Washington, so long before the battle that he was able to wait ten days in vain, in Baltimore, for a hearing, and then to reach us and take part in the battle of Chickamauga.

As I have related the principal events *not* prominently developed in my official report (a copy of which, and some official letters, I have made a part of my testimony before the committee, in relation to the campaign of Chickamaugua,) I forbear to notice and reply to the various erroneous and diverse rumors and statements which have found more or less publicity; but I think it due to justice and the discipline of the army, as well as to the country, whose servants are thereby implicated, to state that Gen. Wood, whose official report of his part of the battle, comprising near seventy pages foolscap, was duly forwarded to Washington by me, was, after I was relieved from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, permitted access to my official report, and allowed to send a letter to Washington direct, without furnishing me a copy of it; and that his letter was received without notice to me, and quoted by the General-in-Chief, as to some extent a rival authority, and subsequently furnished from the War Department to the press as an accompaniment to my official report of the battle; and that, when I complained of it, no redress or apology was offered therefor, nor was my letter of correction published until the lapse of some two months thereafter.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

What it has Done—What has been Inquired Into—Its Work Not Yet Complete.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 12.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the Present War submit the following report:

Your committee, at the close of the labors in which the most of them have been engaged for nearly four years past, take occasion to submit a few general observations in regard to their investigations. They commenced them at a time when the government was still engaged in organizing its first great armies, and before any important victory had given token of its ability to crush out the rebellion by the strong hand of physical power. They have continued them until the rebellion has been overthrown, the so-called Confederate Government have been made a thing of the past, and the chief of that treasonable organization is a proclaimed felon in the hands of our authorities. And soon the military and naval forces, whose deeds have been the subjects of our inquiry, will return to the ways of peace and the pursuits of civil life, from which they have been called for a time by the danger which threatened their country. Yet while we welcome those brave veterans on their return from fields made historical by their gallant achievements, our joy is saddened as we view their thinned ranks, and reflect that tens of thousands, as brave as they, have fallen victims to that savage and infernal spirit which actuated those who spared not the prisoners at their mercy, who sought by midnight arson to destroy hundreds of defenceless women and children, and who hesitated not to resort to means and to commit acts so horrible that the nations of the earth stand aghast as they are told what has been done. It is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the greatest provocations to pursue a different course, our authorities have ever treated their prisoners humanely and generously, and have in all respects conducted this contest according to the rules of the most civilized warfare.

The investigations of your committee have embraced many subjects. The results of their investigations under the directions of the Thirty-seventh Congress have already been made public. The subjects of their inquiry under the directions of the Thirty-eighth Congress, some of which have already been reported upon, include the following:

Army of the Potomac;
Battle of Petersburgh;
Red River Expedition;
Fort Fisher Expedition;
Massacre at Fort Pillow;
Heavy Ordnance;
Light-draught Monitors;
Rebel Treatment of Prisoners; and
Massacre of Cheyenne Indians;

all of which are, or have been, specially reported upon. Testimony has been taken upon other subjects, which is submitted without reports, either because of the incomplete character of the evidence, or because special reports were not deemed necessary.

The investigation in relation to the Army of the Potomac has been continued from the point reached by your committee in their former report, to the time when Gen. Grant assumed the active direction of that army, and began the campaign which resulted in the final overthrow of the military power of the rebellion. The operations of that campaign, with a single exception, specially directed by the Senate, your committee have not investigated. They did not desire to enter upon the inquiry while the campaign was still in progress, and it was concluded too late to enable them to investigate it as fully as its importance demands.

Your committee have still been unable to devote that attention to the operations of our armies in the western and extreme southern parts of the Union which was desired, and which they so amply merit. During the sessions of Congress the members of the committee have been obliged to attend to their duties here, except when some special subject of inquiry called them away for a short time. And during the last recess of Congress, when their presence was not required at the Capitol, the interest and importance of the Presidential campaign then pending were so great that they felt it necessary to take an active part in it, thereby rendering it impossible for them to pursue an investigation which could properly be carried on only by visiting our armies in the field in distant parts of the country, and engaged in active operations.

For the purpose, therefore, of placing upon record a history of the operations of our Western and Southern armies, and of the late campaign of the Army of the Potomac, which shall be more permanent and satisfactory than is contained in the transitory publications of the day, your committee have prepared and forwarded to the principal officers engaged therein a series of interrogatories, with the request that full and complete answers to the same be transmitted to the chairman of the committee in season to enable him to lay them before Congress at its next session.

Your committee would refer to the record of their labors to show the spirit and purpose by which they have been governed in their investigations. They have not sought to accomplish any purpose other than to elicit the truth; to that end have all their labors been directed. If they have failed at any time to accomplish that purpose, it has been from causes beyond their control. Their work is before the people, and by it they are willing to be judged.

In conclusion, your committee must return their thanks to those who aided and assisted them in their labors. The officers of the War and Navy Departments have been prompt and ready in furnishing them with such papers and documents as they desired, and in supplying all facilities in their power to enable the committee to visit the various places to which they have been called in the performance of their duties. To officers of the army and navy, who have everywhere shown themselves willing and anxious to promote in every way the comfort of the committee, and to aid them by every means in their power, the committee desire to offer especial acknowledgements for their kindness and attention. To them the committee owe to a great degree the success which has attended their efforts for the last four years.

Respectfully submitted: B. F. WADE,
Chairman of the Committee.

From the above it will be seen that the Committee on the Conduct of the War has not yet completed its labors, but that large additions to the important literature of the campaign may be expected.

A TERRIBLE AND DESPERATE AFFAIR.

Jealousy and its Denouement—A Woman Cut in Pieces by another Woman—Probable Case of Murder.

From the Chicago Journal.

A terrible affair occurred near the Post-office this afternoon, a woman having been stabbed six times by another woman, so fearfully as to leave little or no hope of her recovery. The facts are briefly as follows:

Miss Amelia Fransted, a young woman not over 25 years of age, was passing along upon the sidewalk in front of Reynolds' Block, just north of the Post-office, when she was accosted by Mrs. Terhune, wife of Mathias Terhune, who resides at No. 229 North Wolcott-street, and carries on a show-case manufactory at No. 63 Dearborn-street, Mrs. Terhune requesting an opportunity to speak with Miss Fransted in private. The latter acceded to the request and accompanied the former up stairs into the second story of Reynolds' Block. As soon as they had reached the public corridor, Mrs. Terhune drew a knife and stabbed Miss Fransted, following up her work with bloodthirsty fury, cutting, slashing and stabbing until her victim fell headlong down the stairs and out upon the sidewalk, where she was picked up by the passers-by and conveyed into a drug-store.

Meanwhile Mrs. Terhune quietly but rapidly retreated by way of the Madison-street entrance, unobserved by the crowd that gathered about the bleeding woman at the Dearborn-street entrance to the building.

The wounded woman, scarcely able to articulate, was carried up stairs to Dr. Reynolds' office, where her wounds are now being examined and dressed. Of these there are no less than six deep flesh cuts. The first blow struck into the left eye, entirely destroying that organ, and terribly mutilating the eyelids. Another stab directed at the neck, entered the throat at its base. Another, about two inches higher, and directly in front, pierced the windpipe through and through, penetrating far back in the neck. Another blow with the knife inflicted a long, ghastly gash under the left cheek, laying bare the jaw-bone, while upon the left shoulder there are two other similar wounds. The physicians state that there is very little probability that the woman will recover.

From an occasional word or two, dropped at intervals by the mutilated woman, we learn that the assault was prompted by jealousy. She states that Mrs. Terhune has been jealous of her for a long time, but whether with or without cause was not stated. She has resided with the Terhune family, she states, and Mrs. Terhune was always jealous of Mr. Terhune's attentions.

Miss Fransted was, just previous to the encounter, boarding at No. 330 State-street. She has a sister in Cleveland, where she formerly resided; and has a married sister, Mrs. Capt. Henry Bush, in La Salle, Ill. She says she has no relations or friends in Chicago.

As regards personal appearance, the wounded woman, though by no means beautiful, is still of very comely appearance, and is the possessor of a form and figure that everybody would pronounce attractive. As before stated, her age is not far from 25.

Mrs. Terhune is doubtless in custody ere this. Justice T. B. Brown is taking the wounded woman's deposition.

New-York Contributions to the Chicago Sanitary Fair—Letter to Mrs. Gen. Sherman.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 7, 1865.

To Mrs. Major-Gen. Wm. T. Sherman:

DEAR MADAM: We, the undersigned, Catholic clergymen, in response to your circular in behalf of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, do ourselves the honor of remitting herewith five hundred and seven dollars ($507,) subscribed by ourselves and others at our solicitation' and a list of whose names we inclose.

It was a happy thought, to place the fair under the auspices of the various churches, both because of the friendly rivalry for the palm of well doing, which is thus likely to be engendered, and more particularly because the object of relieving our sick and wounded soldiers, and providing permanent homes for the disabled, is clearly such as must ever be cherished wherever and in proportion as the spirit of Christianity exists.

We rejoice, however, to know that beside this Christian philanthropy, a principal object with you is to honor the heroic patriotism of our American soldiers, as exhibited in the war for the Union. This war has had in it so much of the character of a "holy war," as to afford an additional reason why the expression of approval should be made by the people under the banners of their churches. It has been waged for the upholding of the principle of obedience to civil law, to which St. Paul commands every man to be subject; and for the preservation over every portion of its territory of that government which is the most humane and beneficent on earth, and moreover, inseparably connected with it, was either the perpetuation or removal of a gigantic wrong, which many good Christians may have been induced to apologize for, but for which no good Christian could have found it in his heart cordially to love.

We take particular pleasure in having this opportunity of expressing our great esteem and respect for yourself, dear madam, and our admiration and gratitude for the immense services to the cause of the Union and humanity, of the illustrious man of whom you are the worthy wife.

We remain, dear madam, your obedient servants, Rev. Thomas Farrell, Rev. Sylvester Malone, Rev. Patrick McCarthy, Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. D., Rev. R. L. Burtsell, D. D., Rev. Thomas McLaughlin and others.

REPLY.

To the Revs. Thomas Farrell, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church; S. Malone, Pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church; P. McCarthy, Pastor of Church of the Holy Cross; E. McGlynn, D. D., Military Chaplain; R. L. Burtsell, D. D., Assistant Pastor of St. Ann's Church; Thomas McLaughlin, Pastor of Church at New Rochelle, New York City:

REV. GENTLEMEN: Allow me to offer you my most sincere thanks for your most kind compliment to me, in the very generous contribution conveyed to me for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair in Chicago. Nothing could have been more gratifying to me, and nothing during the fair gave more sincere pleasure to my husband than your good will and zeal, and the kind personal feelings evinced by your letter and its welcome contents. I send by same mail with this a paper in which your beautiful letter is published. Please convey to the gentlemen who joined in the contribution my most hearty thanks, and those of all the Catholic ladies of the fair. I shall preserve the letter with the list of names among my papers, and may it prove to my children's children that loyal Catholics were found to unite throughout the North in a work of patriotism and charity at this time.

With renewed thanks for your complimentary allusions to my husband, and with the hope that we may have the pleasure of your personal acquaintance some day, I am very truly and respectfully,

Yours, ELLEN E. SHERMAN.

LANCASTER, Ohio, July 2, 1865.

The Bloodhound Brigade at St. Paul.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Friday, July 7, 1865.

I suppose Eastern philanthropists will stand aghast as they read that the first instalment of bloodhounds for the purpose of hunting Indians, (if any should venture near the settlements,) have reached this city. Capt. Potter, of the Eleventh Regiment, brought up a pack of six from Tennessee, and will take them to Blue Earth County next week. The defeat of the rebels has lowered the price of kanines, as is evinced by the fact that for the entire pack, (blooded stock,) Capt. Potter paid only $65. They were dog-cheap at that price. Col. Evans, who went South for bloodhounds, has found the Tennessee stock exhausted, and is now in Mississippi making purchases. The "noble savage" had better climb a tree, or resort to some other method to leave this world, when the dogs come around.

The Eleventh Regiment came home yesterday. They were welcomed home by the Governor and Major, and given a dinner at the Capitol. They have been mustered out, and are only awaiting their pay before disbanding. They speak in the highest terms of the reception they received in Chicago. Capt. Fisk is here organizing his expedition.

The river rose ten inches at this point yesterday. The Minnesota River went up eight inches, and is still rising.

The supper tendered to Senator Hendricks took place at the International last evening, and was a fine affair.

The Third Illinois started for Devil's Lake on the 4th. H.

THE NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The government enterprise, to which we referred a few days ago, that of establishing a large depot for naval ordnance just below Jefferson Barracks, is being carried out with all practicable speed. The land to be occupied is part of the military reservation, and has been conveyed by the Secretary of War to the Navy Department for the purpose for which Capt. Babcock and his assistants are now applying it. As soon as the ground is properly marked and leveled for the buildings necessary for the depot, their erection will be commenced. They will comprise two large stone powder magazines, each about one hundred and fifty feet by fifty, a structure for general stores two hundred and fifty feet by sixty, and an immense shed, of capacity sufficient to cover 800 cannon with their carriages. These will be of all sizes, from the light boat howitzer to the ordnance of greatest calibre now in use on any of our Western gunboats. The depot is to remain permanently at the location named, and the cost of establishing it is already provided for in the appropriations for the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy that were voted at the last session of Congress. The *Moose* and two or three other gunboats have arrived since our last notice, and are discharging freights of naval material brought from the abandoned station at Mound City. All the gunboats that are ordered to be sold at Cairo in August will doubtless visit the new station and land their guns and the contents of their magazines.—*St. Louis Republican, July 11.*

THE LATE FIRE.

Its Supposed Origin—Additional Particulars.

A Card from Mr. Barnum Concerning His Future Plans.

Additional Lists of Losses and Insurance.

The ruins caused by the fire wore an air of extreme desolation yesterday. All day volumes of smoke ascended from the heated *débris*, and streams of water were kept continually playing upon them. Thousands of persons visited the locality, and a strong force of police was necessary to keep the crowd back and allow a passage for vehicles and pedestrians. The Knox building, at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, is still standing, and on its top is a lofty flagstaff, which looks as if the slightest gust of wind would send it down on the heads of the crowd below. The streets in the vicinity are still obstructed by rubbish, among which numbers of persons were hunting all day for relics of the great fire.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

is involved in mystery. Some of the employes of the Museum were notified a day or two ago that threats of burning the establishment had been made, but little attention was paid to this information.

Mr. Tiffany, the treasurer, a nephew of Secretary Stanton, states that when informed of the fire by Mr. Hurd, he immediately ran up the stairs to the roof, in order to turn on the water from a large tank kept there for an emergency. In doing so, however, he discovered flames bursting out on the second floor; on the third, near the stage of the lecture-room, and on the top floor.

Having quickly turned on the water from the tank, he prepared to descend from the roof to the street, but was met with such a volume of flame and smoke that it was impossible to do so. Hastily running, therefore, to one of the front windows, he sprang out and partly climbed and partly leaping, managed to reach the balcony below. From that he reached the pavement.

GOVERNMENT BONDS SAVED.

On the Treasurer returning to his office on Ann-street, he found his books and papers just as he had left them, notwithstanding that the crowd had made their way into the apartment. Unlocking the safe he took therefrom some five hundred thousand dollars in government bonds and deposited them in bank—other valuables were also taken to the same depository. The safe, one of Herring's, was then locked, it being impossible to remove it. Yesterday it was exhumed and the contents were found to be uninjured, although the outside was partially melted.

ABSURD REPORTS.

Mr. Barnum, with whom we had the pleasure of an interview yesterday, states that there were no animals in the Museum when the fire took place, with the exception of the "happy family," the seal, whales, crocodile and snakes, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. None of the animals escaped, so far as is known, with the exception of some of the smaller snakes, the case containing them being accidentally overturned. Samson, the mammoth grizzly bear, was sold in New-Orleans more than a year since.

WHAT MR. BARNUM MEANS TO DO.

Mr. Barnum arrived in this city yesterday morning, his headquarters being for the present at No. 35 Chambers-street. He does not appear by any means cast down, but takes the matter like a philosopher. He states that on Thursday last he was attending to his legislative duties in Hartford, and, after a hard fight against some of the railroad companies, had succeeded in carrying his point. To use his own expression, he "felt good" when he received the telegram informing him of the total destruction of the Museum. Although he had but $35,000 insurance thereon, and not $60,000, as reported, he determined not to worry himself about it, and returning to his home in Bridgeport, he recuperated himself with a good night's rest, and came on to New-York in the morning. It is his intention to open, within a couple of weeks, a theatre or lecture-room, where he will continue the performance of the pantomime lately produced at the Museum, and also the exhibition of the living curiosities. Within eight months, backed by his own untiring energy and a liberal expenditure of money, he believes he will be able to duplicate every specimen of natural history contained in the Museum, and also many of the other curiosities. In the meantime he will erect a suitable building for their exhibition, a site for which he is now earnestly searching after.

Of course many of the curiosities and relics contained in the establishment, Mr. Barnum is well aware, can never be replaced, but there are others of equal value which will find a niche in the new Museum. Among the curiosities destroyed by the fire was the Indian horseman and snake. This, Mr. Barnum says, cost him $20,000. Whether it was a genuine petrefaction or not he is not prepared to say, but that was its cost to him.

Mr. Barnum yesterday issued the following

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Grateful for the universal feeling of sympathy expressed for the loss of the American Museum, and not unmindful of the immense patronage which has been bestowed upon my efforts to please for the last quarter of a century, I have resolved, in compliance with numerous requests, to erect immediately in this city a museum which will be an ornament to our great metropolis and an honor to the country. An experience of twenty-five years will enable me in six months to duplicate in Europe and America every specimen of natural history which adorned my late Museum, and from historical societies and other sources within my knowledge I can nearly supply the places of the revolutionary and other relics which have been destroyed. For years I have been obliged, for want of room, to reject many rare and valuable curiosities stored in the museums and private collections of Europe, which I shall now have the pleasure of placing before the American public; and I risk nothing in saying that before many months elapse I shall, if life be spared, open to the public a popular place of instruction and amusement infinitely more extensive, commodious and interesting than any ever before known upon this continent. I shall dispatch a special agent to Europe on Saturday next, and shall soon follow myself, in order to carry out, with business representatives abroad, the above plan.

In the meantime, in order to give employment to my dramatic company and other attachés of the Museum, who are dependent upon such engagements for their daily support, I propose to continue the performance of the successful pantomime lately produced at the Museum, in connection with the living curiosities, as soon as a suitable public hall or theatre can be secured for the purpose. This, I trust, will be in a few days. The public's obedient servant,

P. T. BARNUM.

No. 35 CHAMBERS-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The following losses and insurances are reported in addition to those already published in the TIMES:

The Museum building was insured in the following companies:

Norwich, $3,000; Stuyvesant, $3,000; Williamsburgh City, $1,000; Gallatin, $1,000; Commerce, $3,000; Columbia, $1,250; Rutgers, $1,250; Empire City, $2,500; Jersey City, $2,500; Grocers', $2,500; Brevoort, $2,500; Merchants, $2,500; Montauk, $1,500; Standard, $2,500; total, $30,000.

On Contents.—Albany City, $2,500; Yonkers, $2,500; Morris, $5,000; Importers' and Traders', $2,500; Mechanics', $1,000; New-Amsterdam, $1,000; Williamsburgh City, $1,000; Equitable, Philadelphia, $4,500; Columbia, $1,000; St. Nicholas, $1,000; St. Mark's, $2,000; Baltic, $1,000; Merchants' and Traders', $3,000; Globe, $2,000; Northwestern, $2,500; Corn Exchange, $2,500. Total, $35,000.

Chas. Knox, hatter, was insured as follows:

Phenix, $2,500; Knickerbocker, $1,500; New-England, $2,500; Sterling, $2,500; Indemnity, $2,500; Croton, $2,500; Lenox, $2,500; St. Nicholas, $2,500; St. Mark's, $1,500; New World, $2,500; New-Amsterdam, $2,500; Nassau, $4,000; Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, $500. Total $30,000.

NO. 212 BROADWAY.

Building—Relief, $6,000; Lorillard, $4,000; Importers' and Traders', Security and Knickerbocker, $11,000.

GEO. W. WHITE HATTER.

On stock: Morris, $5,000; Albany City, $1,000; Hampden of Springfield, $2,000; Home of New-Haven, $1,500; Norwalk, $1,000; Croton, $2,000; Brevoort, $1,500.

NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET.

Jones & Kenwood are insured for $10,000 in the North American and Albany City Fire Insurance Companies.

NO. 18 ANN STREET.

Dick & Fitzgerald are insured as follows: Home $15,000; Springfield, $2,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Peter Cooper, $2,500; Lamar, $3,000; Phœnix, $2,000; Relief $2,500; Baltic, $1,500; Pacific, $15,000; Firemen's $3,000; East River $2,50, Merchants' $3,000.

NO. 153 FULTON-STREET.

J. E. Wortendyde) insured for $1,000 in New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

NOS. 155 AND 157 FULTON-STREET.

Willets & Skidmore, gentlemen's furnishing store, insured as follows, on stock and fixtures: Etna, New-York, $4,500; Globe, $2,500; Montauk, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500.

John Duane, wines and liquors, No. 149 Fulton, was insured in the following companies:

St. Nicholas, $2,500; Corn Exchange, $2,500; Morris and Inland Insurance, $5,000. Total, $10,000.

Marsh Bros., truss manufacturers, corner of Broadway and Ann-street, lost $4,500 worth of stock. Insured for $2,000 in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

No. 147 Fulton-street was occupied by Stearns & Beale as a stationery store. Loss about $2,000; insured for $12,000 in the Phenix, Croton and Hanover Insurance Companies. The upper floors were occupied by a number of tenants, whose losses were trifling.

No. 145 was occupied on the first floor as an eating-saloon. Loss 200; insured for $4,000 in the Park Insurance Company. Several tenants on the upper floors were slightly damaged.

In Ann-street, the stock of the New-York Optical Instrument Company, owned by Charles F. Lanke, was also destroyed; loss $8,000, on which there is an insurance for $2,000 in the Goodhue Insurance Company.

J. R. Surbrug, cigar dealer, lost $1,500; insured for $4,800 in the Manhattan Insurance Company.

Nos. 10 and 12 were occupied on the first floor by Jonhs & Kenwood as a shoe store; loss $10,000; insured for $7,500 in the North America Insurance Company, and $2,500 in the Albany Insurance Company.

The building was damaged about $6,000. Insured. It belonged to the Chandler estate.

J. Ross occupied No. 14 as a porter-house. Loss $1,500. No insurance.

J. J. Jean de Beurre occupied the besement of No. 16 as a saloon. The stock was totally destroyed. There was no insurance on the property, the policy having expired at noon on Thursday.

A CARD FROM BRAISTED BROTHERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 14, 1865.

THOMAS H. BRAISTED & BROTHER, manufacturers of Gaylord's Patent Hose and Hydrant Couplings, removed on the 1st of May to Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-street, and were not, consequently, burnt out in the late conflagration at No. 153 Fulton-street, as stated in your issue of to-day.

THOS. H. BRAISTED & BROTHERS.

Another New Museum.

The New-York Museum Association, incorporated under the laws of the State, has just issued its prospectus. The proposed capital is $300,000, on which, says the prospectus, it is confidently expected that a profit of eighty per cent. per annum can be made. The building is to contain a collection of natural and artificial curiosities, a lecture-room, a gallery of paintings, a hall for the exhibition of new and useful inventions and machinery of all kinds in actual operation, and an historical department for the reception of national trophies. The management is to be under the direction of Mr. John Banvard, and the establishment is to be located in the vicinity of Madison or Union squares. The Treasurer is Mr. Edward K. Goodnow, and the Directors are Messrs. Joseph Ayers, Henry R. Brown, Wm. K. Banvard, W. H. Goodnow and W. A. Lilliendahl.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment—A Curious History on the Consolidation of Regiments—Three Regiments in One —Arrival of the Fourth Vermont—Expected Arrival of Several Favorite New-York Regiments—Miscellaneous News.

The Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Veteran Regiment arrived in this city, yesterday afternoon, by the New-Jersey route, and marched down Broadway from Cortlandt-street to the Battery Barracks, being received with considerable applause by the crowds who were attracted from their contemplation of the smouldering ruins of the Museum by the music of the regimental band. The command comprises about 427 men and 22 officers, under command of Col. Stephen M. Weld. After dinner at the Barracks, the regiment started for Readville, Mass., taking passage by the Neptune Line, at 5 P. M.

The Fifty-sixth Massachusetts only dates its organization from the Fall of 1862, joining Burnside and the Ninth Corps at Annapolis, while that corps was being reorganized for the great campaigns of Grant against Richmond. It is rated as a veteran regiment, because it was recruited solely from among men who had served two years. Joining the Ninth Corps it became a part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, generally known as "Potter's Division," and entering with the corps into the Wilderness, the colors of the Fifty-sixth received their first baptism in the bloody tide of battle. The regiment subsequently received the Twenty-first and Thirty-sixth Regiments into its organization, and the command now arriving actually represents three distinct regiments, each with their own peculiar history and antecedents. We propose giving the history of both the Twenty-first and Thirty-sixth as well as the Fifty-sixth. The following is the roster of the officers accompanying the regiment:

Field and Staff—Colonel, Stephen M. Weld; Lieutenant-Colonel, Horatio D. Jarvis; Major, Z. B. Adams; Surgeon, T. F. Oakes; Assistant Surgeon, H. S. Sole; Adjutant, W. H. Cadwell.

Line Officers—Company A—Captain, G. A. Fletcher; First Lieutenant, John H. Emerson; Second Lieutenant, Chas. W. Seager. Company B—Captain, H. S. Shurtleff; Second Lieutenant, T. J. Fletcher. Company C—Captain, J. W. Cartwright. Company D—First Lieutenant, Geo. S. Todd. Company E—Captain, Warren B. Gallucia; Second Lieutenant, J. R. Lawrence. Company F—Captain, Wm. C. Severson; Second Lieutenant, —— Collis. Company G—Captain, Jas. McArdle. Company H—First Lieutenant, Jas. A. Ditlefield. Company I—Captain, John H. Jeffrey. Company K—Captain, L. M. Lipp; First Lieutenant, Joseph Knott.

The following are the battles of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts:

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7-8; Tolopotomy, May 20; North Anna, May 22; Cold Harbor, June 1-3; Bethesda Church, June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, July to December; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29-30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; Assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Stedman,) March 25; Grand assault upon Petersburgh, April 2; capture of Petersburgh, April 3; Pursuit of Lee; Surrender of Lee, April 9.

THE TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.

Coming home with the Fifty-sixth is a small remnant of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, and as they are the elder of the three consolidated, we take up their history first.

The Twenty-first have been in service ever since August, 1861, having been organized at Worcester, Mass., and entered the service under Burnside, in his expedition to North Carolina during the Winter of 1861-'2. They had altogether some 1,700 men. The following are the battles of the Twenty-first:

1862.—Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 7-8; Newbern, N. C., March 16; Camden, or South Mills, N. C., April 19; Manassas Plains, Va., Aug. 30; Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863.—Blue Spring, Tenn., Oct. 10; Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17—Dec. 5.

1864.—Wilderness, Va., May 5—6; Spottsylvania, Va., May 7—8; Tolopotomy, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29—30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865.—Siege of Petersburgh, Va., January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works (usually known as Fort Stedman,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, Va., April 1; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; Surrender of Lee, April 9.

The Twenty-first Massachusetts was consolidated into the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Nov. 1, 1864, which latter regiment was eventually absorbed into the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

The Thirty-sixth Massachusetts was raised at Wooster, Mass., entering the service July, 1862, with 1,840 men. They came up to the Army of the Potomac just about the time of the battle of Antietam, but were not engaged. Their first battle was Fredericksburgh, Va., in December, 1862. The following battles comprise the Thirty-sixth's roll of honor.

1862—Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Blue Spring, Tenn., Oct. 10; Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17—Dec. 5.

1864—Wilderness, Va., May 5-6; Spottsylvania, Va., May 7-8; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-3; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va., June to December; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29-30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, January to April; Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; Assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Steadman,) March 25; Grand assault on Petersburgh, April 2; Pursuit of Lee; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; Surrender of Lee, April 9.

It is an interesting fact, in view of the many rapid consolidations made from time to time in the field, to notice the different changes these commands underwent. The Twenty-first had during its four years' service some 1,700 men fighting under its banners. The Thirty-sixth somewhere near 1,200, and the Fifty-sixth came out to the field, in March, 1864, with something over 1,000 men. Thus we have a total of 3,900 men, and all who now come home are four hundred and twenty-seven men, the greater part of whom are the original members of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts. Nothing gives so clear an idea of the tremendous sacrifice of life and limb, caused by the late war, as a plain statement of such facts. The Massachusetts regiments represented by the Fifty-sixth have indeed a glorious record, one that ranks high among the many gallant regiments from our own State.

THE FOURTH VERMONT.

Last evening, at 7 o'clock, the Fourth Vermont Veteran Regiment arrived from Washington, via the New-Jersey Railroad, and will remain at the Battery Barracks until this afternoon, when they will proceed to Burlington, via Albany, in special steamer, for final payment and muster.

The Fourth Vermont numbered 284 men and officers, and was under the command of Gen. P. Foster. The regiment was organized at Burlington in 1861, being recruited all over the Green Mountain State. In the Fall of 1861 the command was sworn into the United States service, and immediately proceeded to Washington. It soon after joined the Army of the Potomac, and has remained a component part of that famous organization ever since. During the Peninsular campaign it served at first under Gen. Keyes, being subsequently merged into the Sixth Corps, under Gen. Franklin.

The Fourth has had on its rolls, during its four years' service, nearly 1,700 names, and now returns with about 284 men, all told. The following are the battles to be placed to their credit:

1862.—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; seven days' battle before Richmond, June 26—July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh, (under Burnside,) Dec. 13.

1863—Lee's Heights, May 1—3; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Funkstown, Md., July 8; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864.—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Totopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21; Halltown, Va., Aug. 22; Winchester, Va., Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19.

1865.—Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault upon Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of Lee; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of Lee, April 9; entered Danville, April 27.

The following is the roster of the officers now with the command:

Field and Staff.—Brevet Brigadier-General, Geo. P. Foster; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. E. Pratt; Major, Chas. W. Bowton; Surgeon, E. M. Curtis; Adjutant, Jas. Gallagher; Quartermaster, H. W. Spafford.

Line Officers.—Company A—Captain, L. W. Fisher. Company B—Captain, A. R. Nichols; First Lieutenant, Geo. P. Spaulding; Second Lieutenant, J. C. Matheson. Company C—Captain, Chas. C. Chapin. Company D—Captain, W. N. Price; Lieutenant, Chas. E. Dana. Company E—Captain, C. H. Newton. Company F—Captain, Chas. G. Fisher; First Lieutenant, N. A. Smith; Second Lieutenant, J. B. Wordha. Company G—Captain, S. F. Norton; First Lieutenant, W. F. Tilson. Company H—Captain, W. W. Smith; First Lieutenant, —— Abbott.

THE SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK.

The Seventeenth New-York Veterans, familiarly known as the Westchester Chasseurs, are expected to arrive certain to-morrow (Sunday) morning. Col. Colyer will furnish the necessary music, and it is said that the Seventh Regiment will turn out as their escort.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW-YORK.

The One Hundred and Second New-York Regiment, the only one that was with Sherman during his overland campaign, will no doubt arrive in this city on Monday. A grand reception will be accorded this fine command, and great times are anticipated.

THE CORCORAN LEGION.

The four regiments from New-York, composing the famous Corcoran Legion, consisting of the Sixty-ninth Militia, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, and One Hundred and Seventieth Volunteers, will arrive, it is said, on the 18th from Washington. Col. Thos. Reid, late of the Sixty-ninth New-York, Lieut.-Col. M. C. Murphy, late of the One Hundred and Seventieth, Capt. J. D. Kirken, and numerous other ex-officers of the brigade and citizen friends, are now making preparations for the proper reception of these regiments. With Col. Colyer, and the committee at work, no doubt proper measures to that end will be taken.

THE VEGETABLE AND FRUIT FUND.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club, on Wednesday night, it was resolved to appoint a committee to examine into the accounts of Col. Colyer, the New-York State Agent, showing his operations in providing delicacies for the returning soldiers. The Colonel requested that some such action should be taken, as the large amounts passing through his hands made him a target for malicious innendoes and unfounded charges of peculation.

The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Thos. N. Dale, J. C. Carter, Jackson S. Schultz, Geo. Bliss, Jr., and Edward Cromwell. They will also act in concert with Col. Colyer in his praiseworthy efforts to raise more funds for future use. On Thursday night, before the club meeting broke up, $800 were raised on the spot for the fund. We understand that a large balance remaining in the hands of the Grocers' War Fund Committee will probably soon be handed over to the fund. The money is needed.

Central Park Concert To-day.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall, at the Park, this (Saturday) afternoon, commencing at 4½ o'clock, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth.

The following is the

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Park March.
1. Overture to "Gustave" .... Auber
2. Rataplan from "Forza del Destino" .... Verdi
3. Song, "May Breezes" .... Krupel

PART II.

4. Turkish March (Sultan Aziz) .... Pacha Gattelly
5. Grand selection from "Vespers Siciliennes" .... Verdi
6. Polka, "The Cricket" .... Jullien
7. Jubel Overture .... Weber

PART III.

8. March, "Des Chasseurs Anglais" .... J. Ascher
9. Duett from "Das Wundermasser, Noch Henschet Bier der Schlumser" .... Flotow
19. Mocking Bird Medley .... Bradley
11. Galop, "Irving Hall" .... Anschutz
The Union.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD S. N. Y.—Companies H and B are making arrangements for a grand excursion to Albany and Saratoga, which will probably take place during the first part of August. The affair will probably surpass anything of the kind ever gotten up by our city military. Dodworth's full band will accompany them, and rumor has it that Lieut. Remsen Appleby, of H company, (a member of the committee) has engaged Leland's Opera House for a grand hop. New-Yorkers at the Springs will rejoice to learn the truth of this: they can at least rely on a well-founded rumor and patiently await further announcements. The military of Albany will doubtless make preparations to receive these companies in a creditable manner. The committee appointed will report at a special meeting of the two companies at the Armory of B company, on next Tuesday evening.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.—A trip to the mountains and lake is as delightful an excursion as can be taken at this season. Passengers can leave the city by the New-Haven steamboat at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield, and arrive at the mountains the following evening; or, by rail, they can leave the New-Haven depot at Twenty-seventh-street at 12:15 P. M., sleeping at White River Junction, and arriving at their destination the following afternoon. This route is shorter than any other by sixty miles, and affords travelers a view of the lovely scenery of the Connecticut Valley. Lake Memphremagog is on the borders of Canada, and thence Montreal and other points can be reached in a few hours. These routes were very popular last Summer, and will undoubtedly be equally so this.

Obstructions on the Sidewalks

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been a resident of this city for the past 45 years, and as there are so many singular things in relation to our city government, that I cannot in my ignorance understand, I wish you would (as you are expected to know everything,) help me out. I have in my mind at present a law respecting the obstructing of sidewalks. I believe the sidewalks are for the accommodation of all our citizens passing to and fro, and I think I have no right to obstruct my walk to my neighbor's inconvenience, neither has he, to my detriment. Please let me state a fact to illustrate the imposition I have in view.

Some time since, a friend keeping a carpet store on one of the avenues, had a box about a foot square and six feet long laid on the curb, lengthwise of the walk for a short time waiting to be taken away. The next day he received notice to answer for obstructing the sidewalk. He was astonished, as well he might be, but he found when he answered the complaint, that it would put him to more trouble than he thought it was worth. He therefore paid the fine. Others were served the same way on the avenue, and of course did the same thing—forked over. Now, if you will go down to the corner of Greenwich and Beach streets, to a bonded warehouse, kept by J. W. Deering, you will find a row of buildings, taking up all the block toward North Moore-street except two houses, and for a year or more the walks from one end to the other have been continually obstructed with cotton bales, with from 15 to 20 men at work on the walk sewing up bales, and sorting cotton and doing the whole work on the sidewalk, also for a long distance on Beach-street, so that during a great portion of the day no one can pass, the obstruction being kept up through the working hours.

I have called the attention of the police to it, and they say it has been complained of frequently with no effect. Last week I called at the Corporation Attorney's office, and was there told that it had been attended to, but I think he said that the proprietors of the warehouse show a permit from the Mayor and Aldermen. Now, Mr. Editor, I want to know if any Alderman or the Mayor, even, has such control of our streets that they can give a permit to make a workshop of a sidewalk, and so entirely crowd off pedestrians. There are many places down town where boxes are placed in the middle of the walk by the porters, when putting them near the curb would do as well. If the walks down town are allowed to be so permanently obstructed, who gets the rent?

OLD RESIDENT.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

ACQUITTED.

Antonio Castro, a Spaniard, indicted for grand larceny on complaint of Francisco Blass, was acquitted.

KEROSENE OIL.

James Lange was tried on the charge of stealing a barrel of kerosene oil from William T. Close on the 8th of July.

Complainant testified that he indentified the prisoner at the station-house.

Patrick O'Connor, an officer of the Fourth Precinct, testified that about half-past three o'clock on the morning of the above-named day he met the prisoner in Oliver-street, who told him that a man had offered him a dollar for rolling the barrel.

The jury found a verdict of guilty of attempt at grand larceny, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

AN UNSUPPORTED CHARGE.

Joseph Lambert, a respectable looking young man, was tried on a charge of taking a cloak and silk dress, valued at $150, from Bettie Wager, of No. 35 City Hall-place, on the 3d of July.

Complainant testified that she knew the prisoner took the aforesaid articles.

Cross-examined—Knew that the prisoner took them, having been told so; the house is a tenement house; she was out at the time; the door was unlocked.

Charles Willman, keeping the aforesaid house, testified that on the day aforesaid somebody rang the bell; prisoner come in, went up stairs, and soon after come down, having a bundle in which witness discovered something made of black silk; prisoner said he was going to the washer-woman's; did not know who owned the articles prisoner then had.

Cross-examined—About four or five parties have rooms in the house; they were waiter girls in saloons; have not seen prisoner taking articles to the washer-woman's before.

The court charged, that there was a defect in the evidence not supplied by the District-Attorney, and directed an acquittal. The jury found a verdict accordingly.

PROFESSIONAL BURGLARS.

Charles S Chase and James Jones, jointly indicted for stealing a watch and chain, valued at $60, from Edward Darly, at the St. Charles Hotel, Chatham-street, were next tried. Complainant testified that the prisoners stopped at the house, occupied the next room to him; they had a jimmy and chisels concealed in their bed; they left early in the morning; they cut the door of his room so as to remove the bolt; saw the watch between twelve and one o'clock the previous night; knew no other persons sleeping on the same floor; but there were some; met the prisoners a few days afterward; they then said they had his watch and chain; Jones wanted to lick him.

Cross-examined—Keep an employment office down town; the chain was gold and the watch plated; have known Chase about one year and a half; took the prisoners to the hotel; slept one night in the same room with them; first saw the chisels in the wash-stand; they occupied the room about a week, and left five keys on leaving; suspect them for cutting the door; told persons at the hotel that his watch was stolen; made efforts to have prisoners arrested; the servant girl found the keys; saw Chase run away when the officer was within three or four feet of him; prisoners told him they had pledged the watch for $23.

Mary Grant testified that she saw five keys on the washstand in the room the prisoners occupied; they were small keys, with the tops turned down; there were other things which she called chisels; prisoners left the keys, but the chisels were gone.

Cross-examined—About thirty-five persons were in the house; the doors were usually open; prisoners were in the habit of going out in the morning about ten o'clock; the day in question they left about four.

Henry McFarland, of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he arrested the prisoners at the Morning Star; complainant told him that there were two men there who had stolen his watch; arrested Jones, and after search found Chase under a piano; found a dirk-knife on the person of Jones.

The jury found the prisoners severally guilty, and they were sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

LOOKING FOR A DAUGHTER.

Charles Osso and Margaret Brown, jointly indicted for grand larceny, were tried for stealing, on the 6th of July, $70 in greenbacks from Mary Tabin, of Plainfield, N. J.

Complainant testified that on the day aforesaid she was in the city; came down town from Thirty-fifth-street; was looking for her daughter who had lived at Astoria, and was now in the city; she knew not where; went into a saloon; met the prisoner, Margaret, whom she told that she was looking for her husband, although she was really searching for her daughter; called for some lager and took her money out of an envelope to pay for the beer; replaced it in the envelope, keeping that in her hand; Margaret, sympathizing, asked her to go to her (Margaret's) house, which she did; went up stairs through dark passages to prisoner's room; was introduced to Margaret's husband, who left the house before witness did; prisoner took the envelope from witness's hand to roll it up close, then put it in witness's pocket, and soon asked her to go out; when a short distance from the door discovered that the money had been abstracted from the envelope; cried out, when prisoner ran away.

Cross-examined.—Had been at no other saloon, drank no other beer or liquor, came directly from Thirty-fifth-street to the saloon, told she was looking for her husband because she thought that might protect her from insult; Margaret told her she knew of a place where he might be, the money was tens and fives, $70 in all, it was her brother's bounty money and received from a lawyer in Williamsburgh.

Officer Haubelt of the Fourth Precinct, testified that at the instance of the complainant, he arrested the prisoners who were by her identified.

The jury, after a short consultation, agreed on a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Edward Reynard, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing jewelry valued at $261 from John Glension, of No. 225 West Sixteenth-street, on the 20th of June. He was sent to the State Prison two years and six months.

Thomas Carroll pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and attempt to rob. He was sent to the State Prison two years.

Henry Hastings pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

John Syms, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for three years.

SENTENCES.

Joseph Courtney, for assault with intent to rob, committed upon Perkins Cleaveland, was sentenced to the State Prison one year.

Frederick Histly, for manslaughter in the third degree, committed upon Thos. Casey, was sentenced to the State Prison two years.

John Van Horn, for burglary in the third degree, sentenced to the State Prison four years.

Edward Basset, for grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison five years.

George Delair, for grand larceny, was sentenced to one year in the State Prison.

John H. Lombard, for attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to State Prison two years.

Hugh O'Brien, Andrew Riley and Peter McCannon, the scamps engaged in perpetrating the outrage upon Ellen Slatterly, reported yesterday, were sentenced to State Prison five years each.

The jury were discharged for the term, when the court adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A HARD HOUSE.

Robert McIlroy, proprietor of a liquor store at No. 268 Avenue A, was placed on trial, charged with keeping a disorderly house at the above number. John Loonan, proprietor of a rival liquor saloon No. 269 Avenue A, directly opposite, was the complainant. He said: Previous to the 11th of July for about fifteen weeks there has been nothing there but a great deal of trouble daily, drinking and annoying the citizens; they are continually coming around and stabbing people. I swear it is a resort for tipplers; I have seen from twenty-two to twenty-four in there; I have seen not only reputed thieves in there, but I know them to be thieves, and to have been on the island and in the State Prison; I have never seen any women in there; there is no dancing there, but I have heard McIlroy play the fiddle there; there is quarreling and fighting continually from eleven and twelve to three o'clock in the morning. I swear it is a common nuisance to the neighborhood and the people passing by.

Cross-examined—I tend store in Avenue A, opposite this place; I don't permit the same class of men to come in my house.

Counsel—Give me the name of a thief that you have seen in defendant's house.

Witness—With pleasure. There is Nuge Cahill, whose right name is John Carroll, he has been in the State Prison and the Penitentiary for stealing; I did not see him there, but I saw him sentenced. Then there is Dan Culegan, Bill West alias Depand, who served eight years in the State Prison; then there is Hugh Short, who got six months in the Penitentiary, and plenty others, I have nothing against this man.

Michael McGovern, sworn—I reside at No. 268 East Eighteenth-street; Mr. McIlroy keeps No. 268 Avenue A; I never knew anything wrong about his place; I have been in it several times; the fact is, the folks that used to go to Loonan's house have left him and gone to McIlroy, and he has taken this way to get revenge, by making this complaint; I never saw anything disorderly in his house; I have seen men drunk there and everywhere; I have seen reputed thieves around the door; I have seen them at other houses; his place is kept better than any in the neighborhood; I have never heard the neighbors complain of the house.

There neighbors for the prosecution swore to the good character of the house.

Capt. Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct, said all he knew about the house was that it had the name of being the resort of thieves; it was a very bad neighborhood corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue A; none of the neighbors ever complained of McIlroy's house, but the officers have spoken about it; witness believed that there was a bad feeling existing between complainant and defendant.

The prisoner was acquitted.

A LAWYER ACQUITS HIS CLIENT, BUT GETS HIS WITNESS LOCKED UP.

John O. Maloy, a laboring man, was charged with assaulting and knocking out one of the front teeth of Thomas Garity, of No. 121 Boerum-street, Brooklyn, while coming from Staten Island on an excursion. As it looked to be one of those acts of rowdyism which the perpetrators themselves could not explain, it may be as well to give the evidence:

Q.—Were you assaulted and beaten by any person on the 2d of July on the Staten Island boat? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was it for? A.—I don't know; I never saw or spoke to the man.

Q.—What time was it? A.—It was the half-past five o'clock boat.

Q.—Where did he strike you? A.—Right here on the lip, and my front tooth was knocked out.

Q.—Are you positive that is the man? A.—Yes; as I said before, I never saw the man before, and had not spoken to him; there were two children with me; they saw the assault, but they are too young to bring into court to testify.

The defence called *William E. Kennedy*, whose right hand was in a sling. He said: I live at No. 79 Liberty-street; several of us came up in the boat, and we were arguing among ourselves, and this complainant came alongside and interfered, and some one struck him.

Q.—Who struck him? A.—It wasn't Maloy.

Counsel—Tell the court who struck him.

Witness—I was the man that struck him.

Judge Dowling, (to counsel)—You have placed, this man in a very bad position. He has sworn that it war not the prisoner that struck the complainant, and that he is the guilty party. It is my duty when a man has confessed to a crime to send him before the magistrate and have a complaint made against him. The officer will take this witness in before Judge HOGAN, and let the complainant go with him. The prisoner is acquitted.

A DANGEROUS THIEF.

Thomas Murphy, a young man aged about 25, who described himself as a mechanic, pleaded not guilty to assaulting Policeman John F. Bradley, of the Fifth Precinct. On Tuesday the 11th, I was assaulted and beaten by Thomas Murphy; that is the man there; between four and five o'clock, I was called by a man who had been assaulted and robbed; I went with this man to a store; the man was willing to make a charge against the man that had robbed him; I went in the store with this man, and as he was willing to prefer a charge, I went up to Murphy, and I said he would have to go with me; he said he would see me in so and so, and said he wouldn't go with me or anybody else. I had him under arrest then, and the first thing he done he put his hand in his pocket to draw out a revolver; I seen it, when I struck him on the arm with my club; he then took hold of me, forced me back and made me sit on a bench and butted me on the face with his head; you can see the marks yet. We got outside and he escaped from me, and when arrested this pistol and this pair of nippers (used by hotel thieves) were found on him.

Officer *Robert Lowenthal* said when he came up Officer Bradley was standing talking to the prisoner, and the officer's face was bleeding pretty freely. I took him prisoner and he put his hand in his pocket to draw his revolver, and when I took hold of him he broke away from both of us.

Policeman *James Wood* said he saw the chase, and heard the rap for assistance; the prisoner came toward him, and pointed his pistol at him; as soon as he did that he knocked him down with his club, and took the pistol from him; after I had arrested him, Officer Bradley came up and struck him, and I said don't do that again.

Prisoner—I was confused; I did not attempt to run away.

Judge Dowling—You were arrested on a charge of larceny; if innocent you would have gone immediately with the officer, instead of defying him as you did, and drawing a loaded revolver; on searching you the officer found these nippers, an instrument that no honest man ever carries.

Prisoner—I didn't know what they were; a friend gave me them to keep.

The Court—We don't believe it. The sentence is that you be imprisoned six months and fined $50.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 14, 1865.

$55,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	108	200	Bruns. Land Co....	9½
5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅞	200	do..............	9¾
200,000	do...........	106	50	N. Y. Central......	96
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue......	105⅛	300	do..............	95¾
50,000	do...........	105	200	do..........s30	95¼
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97¾	100	do.......2d call	95¾
20,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.. Second Series..	97⅞	200	Chic. & R. I. R.....	108½
5,000	Ohio 6s, 81.......	95	1100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C...	99½
1,000	Tenn. 6s.........	72	2500	Erie Railway......	80¾
3,000	Conn. State 6s...	99	500	do..............	80⅝
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan....	97	1400	do..............	81
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer...	26⅛	1000	do..........s10	81
1,000	Hud. 2d M.S.F.Bs	102	400	do.......2d call	81¼
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st...	97	400	Hud. Riv. R........	110¾
3,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	84	800	do..............	111
200	At. Mail S. Co.....	158¾	800	Reading R.........	101¼
200	do............	159	500	do..............	101
50	Am. Ex. Bank.....	113½	500	do..........s15	101
20	Shoe & Leather Bk	100	100	do.......2d call	101¼
8	Fourth Nat. Bank..	99½	700	Mich. S.&N. I. R....	66¼
20	Continental Bank..	95	100	do..............	66⅜
100	Cen. Coal Co......	53	100	do.......2d call	66⅛
100	do......2d call	54	500	do..............	66
500	Quick. Min. Co.....	62	25	Ill. Cen. R........	137
100	Mariposa M. Co....	13	200	do.............c	139
34	do......2d call	12	100	Cleve. & Pitts......	69⅞
100	Canton Co........	41¼	1200	do..............	70
400	American Coal....	60	50	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	133
			900	Chic. & N. W.......	29
			400	Chic. & N. W. Pr...	63½
			20	do..............	64

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	105	100	N. Y. Cen. R.......	95¼
60,000	do............	104⅞	300	do..............	95⅛
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s,..C. New Issue.....	105⅛	100	do..........s30	94¾
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106⅛	400	Erie Railway......	80¼
25,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series..	99⅞	2000	Reading R.........	101½
9,000	do............	100	500	do..............	101¼
15,000	Tenn. 6s.........	72	400	Mich. S. & N. I.....	65½
5,000	do............	72½	250	Ill. Central R......	138½
10,000	Ohio & M. C......	26	200	Cleve. & Pitts....s30	69
100	Cen. Coal Co......	55	450	Chi. & N. W. Pr.....	63
100	Bruns. City L. Co...	11	300	do..............	62¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr......	43½	500	do..............	62⅛
600	do............	43	300	Chic. & R. I.......	107½
200	Quick. Min. Co.....	61½	500	do..............	107¼
400	do............	61¼	100	do..........b15	107½
100	do............	61½	200	do..........s30	107
300	Mariposa M. Co.....	12¾	600	Pitts., Ft. W. & C...	98¼
100	Al. & T. H. R......	38	500	do..............	98
			250	do..............	97¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.C.	98¼	100	Mich. S. & N. I.....	66
10,000	O. & M. Cer.......	26¼	100	do.............c	66
5,000	do............	26¼	400	do.............c	65⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R......	96	700	do.............s3	65⅞
100	do.........b30	96¼	300	do..............	65½
100	do.........s30	96	200	do.............b5	65⅞
400	Erie Railway......	81¼	200	do.............s3	65⅜
100	do............	81½	100	Chic. & R. I.......	108
500	do..........s5	81⅛	100	do.............b3	108
100	do............c	81¼	200	Chi. & N. W.......s30	28½
100	do..........b10	81⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr...s3	63½
100	do............	81¾	400	do.............s3	63¼
100	do..........b3	81½	100	P., Ft. W & C.....b3	99
100	Hudson Riv. R.....	110⅞	200	Canton Co.........	41½
600	Reading R.........	101½	100	do.............s3	41
200	do..........s3	101¼	100	Quick. Min. Co....s3	62
900	Cleve. & Pitts......	69⅛	100	Mariposa M. Co.....	12¾
200	Nic. Transit Co.....	6¾	100	Cen. Coal Co.......	55

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	95¼	500	Cleve. & Pitts......	68¼
100	do............	95¼	1000	do.............b3	68¼
100	do............	95⅛	600	do..............	68⅜
100	do..........s3	95⅛	300	do..............	68⅛
300	do............	95	100	do.............s3	68¼
100	do..........b3	95	200	Chic. & R. I.......	107
100	do............	94⅞	100	do..............	106⅞
300	Erie Railway......	80¾	200	do............b10	107
500	do..........s3	80¾	200	Chic. & N. W.......	28
500	do..........b10	80⅞	100	do.............s3	28
100	do..........s3	80⅝	200	do..............	27⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.......	110	500	P., Ft. W. & C......	97
400	Mich. S. & N. I.....	65	100	do.............s3	97
200	do............	64⅞	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr....s3	61⅝
500	do............	64⅝	200	do..............	62⅛
200	do............	64⅝	400	do..............	61¾
600	do............	64⅝	300	do..............	61⅝
300	do..........s3	64½	100	do..............	61⅝
400	Reading R.........	100¾	100	do..............	61⅞
300	do............	100½	100	Canton Co.........	40
200	do............	100½	200	Cumb. Coal........	42
100	Ill. Cen. R........	138½	100	do..............	41¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.....	61½			

FRIDAY, July 14—P. M.

A further advance of 1 per cent. was made in the Gold Room to-day, with Exchange on London nearly or quite 1 ₩ cent. below the point at which it would be profitable to ship American Coin. The sales to-day within 'Change hours were 143@143⅜ ₩ cent. The combination to advance the market is understood to have borrowed an additional two millions in Currency at 6 ₩ cent. interest, and ½ ₩ cent. commission to carry $1,500,000 of Gold for 30 days; the Gold not to be used, in any way, in the market by the lenders of the money. The same party are supposed at present to control by this sort of financiering and their own means, from $5,000,000 to 6,000,000 of the Gold in the market. The advance in price is materially assisted by the daily demand from the Importers to pay Customs Duties. This demand through the month of July is quite large, and considerably in excess of the Gold Interest paid out by the Treasury Office. The question of the accumulation of Gold in the Treasury in the next four or six weeks will doubtless attract the notice of the Secretary, should the speculators for the rise in Gold attempt to force up the price materially because of this accumulation. He has plenary authority from Congress to sell the surplus in the Treasury in the open market, or to anticipate the September and November interest on the Funded Public Debt, which amounts to over $21,000,000. The gradual sale of this large surplus for currency, to be employed in the current operations of the department, until the market is brought below 140 or 135 ₩ cent., would seem to be the more practical measure for Mr. McCULLOCH, as the experience of his predecessors, Mr. CHASE and Mr. FESSENDEN, in directing the prepayment of Interest, was not encouraging. The prevailing disposition of the holders of United States Bonds is, (or was at that time,) to retain the maturing coupon, although directed to [illegible] prepaid on presentation until it falls due in course. The resulting consequence is that the Gold is held idle in the Treasury for several months, useless alike to the Secretary and to the Bondholders, and prejudicial, by its unnecessary accumulation, to the rates of Exchange as between Gold and Currency.

The speculators for the rise in Gold are paying such free rates for Money to carry over their purchases 30 days, that the Brokers on the Stock Exchange have advanced the quotation from 4@5 to 5@6 ₩ cent. premium, at call, on Railway and other Stocks than United States, which are borrowed on from 4@5 ₩ cent.

Exchange on London for the steamers tomorrow is 108⅝@109 ₩ cent. for Gold, and not very active. Most of the Importers distrust the advance in Gold, and are content to take the chances of a lower market after the present corner in the Gold-Room is played out.

The advance of yesterday afternoon in Erie shares was more than sustained to-day. Large purchases were made at 80⅝@81½ ₩ cent., and the upward movement is more than ordinarily perplexing to the Street, as the prominent *Bulls* in the Stock were supposed to have gone out of it early in the week just before the dividend question was befogged a few days ago. Their cash sales were undoubtedly large, but new buyers appear to have stepped in, and the certificates for cash delivery are not more abundant to-day than they were this day week, and the price of the Stock, after falling 4 ₩ cent. is about the same. The other New-York Roads were barely steady. The Stocks connected with the Anthracite Coal Trade, like Reading and Pennsylvania Coal, were firmer on the reported advance in the tonnage of the great carriers since the 1st July. The Reading tonnage this week is 64,000 as against only 26,000 same week last year. The Western Roads were steady at the early Board, but generally ¼@½ ₩ cent. weaker in the afternoon. The miscellaneous list somewhat firm, especially on the Bituminous Coal Stocks, Atlantic Mail, and Brunswick Land Company. The last named sold at $10 ₩ share, for the first time since 1863.

After the Second Board broke up, the following quotations were made at 4 o'clock on a generally weak market for the Railways. Governments were firm, and on the Miscellaneous list there was a further rise to $11 per share on Brunswick Land Company. New-York Central and the Western Roads were heavy. Gold was lower by ½@⅝ ₩ cent.:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s.......	97⅞	97⅞	N. West Pref....	63¾	61¾
U. S. 5-20s........	105⅞	106⅛	Rock Island......	108¼	106⅞
N. Y. Central....	95¾	95	Fort Wayne......	99½	97
Erie............	79⅝	80½	Cumb'land Coal.	44	42
Hudson..........	110½	110	Quicksilver......	62¼	61¼
Reading.........	101½	100⅜	Mariposa........	12⅜	12¾
Mich. Southern..	65⅞	64½	Canton..........	41	40½
Illinois Central..	138½	138¼	Atlantic Mail....	158	159
Mich Central....	109	109	Brunswick.......	8⅞	11
Pittsburgh.......	69	68⅝	Ohio Certificates	26	25½
Northwest.......	28½	27½	American Gold..	142¼	142¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'............	107	Hanover...............	105
America..............	130	Irving................	105
City..................	175	People's..............	110
Phenix...............	100	Market...............	100
Tradesmen's..........	125	Shoe and Leather.....	100
Butchers' & Drovers'.	120	Corn Exchange.......	110
Merchants' Exch'ge..	102	Continental...........	95
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	101	St. Nicholas..........	100
Ocean................	80	Commonwealth.......	99
Mercantile............	125	Importers' & Traders'	105
American Exchange..	113¾	Central National.....	103
Chatham.............	125	Fourth National.....	99
Bank of N. America..	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883........	92	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs....	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887........	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st m......	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876........	105	Del. L. & W. 1st mort....	103
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68,......	101	Del. L. & W. 2d mort....	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879...	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.....	74
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880..	94	Tol. & Wab. E. Bonds....	56
Hud. R.7s, 1st mort., '69	103	Galena & Chi. ex........	102
Hud. R.7s, 2d M.S.F., '85	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort....	98
Hud. R.7s con., '67.......	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.......	97
Harlem, 1st mort., '69-72	101	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.....	102
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	111	N. J. Cen. 2d mort......	102
Chi., B.&Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft. W.&C. 1st M..	101
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d. Mtg.	88	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 2d M..	95
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868.	95	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	97
Pacific R. 7s G. by Mo..	50	Chi. & Alton Income....	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., 1875....	112	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M..	99
Alton & T. H. 1st mort..	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc...	70		

The Comptroller of the State of New-York is making the singular experiment of assessing National Bank Capital, for taxation, higher than Local Bank Capital. Of course, as he flies directly in the face of the National Banking Law on this very point, and of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, exempting all Bank Capital from taxation as far as the same is invested in United States Securities, he cannot succeed. The surprise is that he should even attempt to draw the distinction against the National Banks. Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, of Buffalo, has replied to the circular of Comptroller ROBINSON, and very conclusively, and is backed up by a letter from Hon. FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the National Currency, which, though written before the present controversy, is directly to the main point involved in it. Mr. SPAULDING first says:

> "The National Currency Act passed by Congress June 31, 1864, sec. 41, provides 'that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of the said associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation, in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital of individual citizens of such State; provided further that the tax so imposed, under the laws of any State, upon the shares in any of the associations authorized by this act, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks under authority of the State where such association is located.' It is evident in reading the above provision in the National Currency Act that Congress intended in no wise to prevent the States from taxing the National Banks, located within their jurisdiction, to the same extent that they should tax their own State Banks, and as nearly as possible to place State and National Banks on an equality, in regard to State and municipal taxation, in the place where they are located, and doing business in competition with each other. That if the shares of State Banks should be taxed as personal property under State laws, that then National Banks might be taxed to the same extent, under the same authority, but in no event to exceed the taxation imposed on State Banks, organized under their own State authority.
>
> With a view to carry into effect this provision of the National Currency Act, the Legislature of the State of New-York, by the act of Jan. 9, 1865, authorizing State Banks to organize as National Banks, commonly called the Enabling Act, chap. 97, sec. 10, enacted that "all the shares in any of the said banking associations, organized under this act, or the act of Congress mentioned in sec. 1, of this act, held by any person or body corporate, shall be included in the valuation of such person or body corporate, or corporation, in the assessment of taxes, in the town or ward where such banking association is located, and not elsewhere, whether the holder thereof resides in such town or ward or not, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other monied capital in the hands of individuals of this State, provided that the tax so imposed upon such shares shall not exceed the par value thereof." Now, on reading this section carefully, and comparing it with the above provision in the National Currency Act, it will be seen that it falls short of the requirements of the law in this. That it utterly ignores the last provision above cited, namely: "Provided further, the tax so imposed under the laws of any State upon the shares of any of the associations authorized by this act, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under authority of the State, where such association is located."
>
> If the Legislature of New-York had passed a law taxing the shares of State and National Banks alike, it would, no doubt, have carried out the intention of Congress, and the law could have been easily executed. Instead of doing so, they have attempted to tax the shares of the National Banks only, leaving the State Banks to be taxed, not on their shares, but on their aggregate capitals under former laws, passed by the State of New-York.
>
> Under the provisions of the National and State Laws there can be no doubt, I think, that the Legislature of New-York intended to tax the shares in National Banks, which are invested in United States Bonds that are exempt from taxation, as personal property against the individual owner of such shares, not above the par value thereof, and not a rate greater than is assessed upon other monied capital, in the hands of other individual citizens of the State; and probably they intended that the proviso in the act of Congress should also be operative, that the tax so imposed should not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the State Banks organized under the laws of this State, but if there is no law in New-York taxing the shares of State Banks, and consequently that the shares of State Banks are not taxed at all, can the shares in National Banks be taxed? I think it very doubtful, for the reason that the National Currency Law provides that the shares in both shall be taxed at the same rate, and if the State Bank shares are not taxed at all, how can it be said that the shares in the National Banks, which are taxed at their par value, are not taxed at a rate exceeding the tax on the shares of State Banks? * * *
>
> What are the shares referred to in the law? They are divided parts of the capital stock.
>
> Section 6 of the National Currency Act provides that each bank shall specify in its organization certificate the amount of its capital stock and the number of shares into which the sum shall be divided; also, the name, place of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them.
>
> The certificate of stock issued to shareholders is simply evidence that the party owns so many shares of the capital stock, and if the capital is invested in United States bonds, that the shareholder is entitled to a share of such bonds, and all that can be made by using them for banking purposes.
>
> Section 16 of the National Currency Act expressly provides that every bank, before it shall be authorized to commence business, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, United States bonds to the amount of not less than $30,000, nor less than 30 ₩ cent. of the capital stock paid in. It is made imperative on all National Banks to invest at least 30 ₩ cent, of their capital stock in United States bonds. Is it not plain that if a part of the capital is invested in United States bonds, and the aggregate capital of the bank, or the divided shares of such capital are taxed for city or county purposes, that to the extent to which the capital is represented by such United States bonds, the bonds themselves are taxed under State and municipal authority?
>
> I refer to remarks of Justice NELSON, in the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth, *vs.* the Tax Commissioners of New-York, giving the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Jan., 1865, reversing the decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York. Judge NELSON says: "Now, when capital of the banks are required or authorized by the law, to be invested in stocks, and among others in United States stocks, under their charters or articles of association, and this capital thus invested is made the basis of taxation of the institutions, there is great difficulty in saying that it is not the stock thus constituting the corpus or body of the capital that is taxed. It is not easy to separate the property in which the capital is invested from the capital itself. It requires some refinement to separate the two thus intimately blended together. The capital is not an ideal, fictitious, arbitrary sum of money, set down in the articles of association, but in the theory and practical operation of the system, which is composed of substantial property, and which gives value and solidity to the stock of the institution, it is the foundation of its credits in the business community."
>
> But perhaps it will be alleged by assessors and Tax Commissioners, in executing the State law, that they will be bound by the 10th section of the State law above cited, notwithstanding it is in conflict with the proviso in the National Currency Act "that the tax on the shares in the National Banks shall not exceed the tax on the shares in the State banks."
>
> Assessors and Tax Commissioners cannot do this, without violating one of the plainest provisions of the Constitution of the United States, namely, "This Constitution and the Laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The State Law can be executed by the assessors only so far as it does not conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States. They can assess the shares of National Banks to the same extent that the shares in the State Banks are assessed, but to no greater extent. The provision in the National Law is explicit on this point; and it is the Supreme Law to govern us all in placing a construction upon these two statutes. On a full examination of the subject, I arrive at the following conclusions:
>
> 1. That the share-holders of a National Bank, which has part of its capital invested in United States securities are only liable to be assessed on their shares, pro rata on the balance of the capital stock, after deducting such United States securities; and the same rule will apply to State Banks when taxed in their corporate name.
>
> 2. That where the whole amount of the capital stock of a National Bank is invested in United States securities, the shareholders in such Bank are not liable to be taxed at all, for State, county or city purposes, nor will State Banks be liable to be taxed in such cases, and that neither should be placed on the assessment roll, unless possessed of real estate, which is liable to be taxed.

Mr. CLARK's letter is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 15th inst., addressed to the Hon. R. W. TAYLOR, in reference to the right of municipal authorities to tax the capital stock of national banks, has been handed to me for an answer.

It is not of course within the province of this bureau to decide the question raised. In my opinion, however, the shareholders of national banks are entitled to exemption from State taxation upon that portion of their stock that is invested in the United States bonds.

This opinion is predicated upon the decision referred to, which exempts from taxation that portion of the capital stock of a bank that is invested in United States bonds, and though it is possible that State courts may make a distinction, I think that each individual shareholder is entitled in equity to the same benefits that would accrue to them if they were taxed in their corporate capacity.

Your attention is called to the provision of the latter part of the forty-first section of the National Currency Act, which provides that the tax imposed by the laws of any State upon the shares of national associations shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in *any* of the banks organized under the authority of the State where such association exists.

I am clearly of the opinion that a State bank, after its conversion into a national institution, can be only subject to, and must be taxed in accordance with, the provisions of the National Currency Act referred to above.

The act of Congress must prevail over any State enactment on the subject. Very respectfully yours,

F. CLARK, Comptroller.

HENRY MANNING, Esq., President First National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio.

The appointment of Mr. J. A. BRIGGS as a Special Revenue Agent of the Treasury, announced by telegraph from Washington in the morning papers, has given fresh currency to certain gossip of frauds upon the Customs, which it is now said the Special Agent will be called upon to investigate. The names of several Importing firms, but none of financial significance, are hinted at in this connexion. Some political names are mixed up with the affair.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $6,452,275 84; for customs, $533,000; on account of loan, $257,000; payments, $4,231,253 62; balance, $47,789,088 68.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,240,829 against $1,463,394 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	632	$276,747	539	$231,593	442	$180,734
Man. of Cotton.	498	121,881	54	15,673	120	32,251
Man. of Silk....	278	266,591	134	148,229	57	60,043
Man. of Flax....	392	113,897	64	13,489	186	41,024
Miscellaneous.	1,814	44,180	71	8,549	36	7,095
Total.......	3,614	$823,296	662	$417,533	841	$321,147
		417,533				823,296
Total entered......		$1,240,829	Total marketed..			$1,144,443

The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan, at the Ninth National Bank, to-day, amounted to $350,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK
U. S. DEPOSITORY,
No 140 Broadway.

Capital paid in..................	$500,000
Surplus Fund....................	250,000
Profits divided in 20 months....	200,000
Privilege to increase capital....	50,000,000

This bank solicits a more extended patronage than it even now enjoys, and in so doing begs to return thanks and express its appreciation for those favors from the public which have been so instrumental in its preeminent success.

Accounts, both large and small are solicited, and all will be most courteously and liberally treated.

Liberal interest will be allowed on all desirable accounts, and advances always made to depositors on Government Securities.

6 per cent. Compound Interest Notes.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

And all Government Securities dealt in at most favorable rates. Attention is requested to the annexed resolutions of the Directors of this Bank:

Resolved, "That this bank confine its discounts to collateral loans on United States Securities, payable on call or at short dates, except its dealings with corresponding banks, where advances on bills receivable may be proper."

Resolved, "That this bank issue to depositors, when so desired, deposit receipts instead of the ordinary bank pass-book; such deposit receipts to be payable on demand, and to bear interest at the rate of Three per Cent. per annum on all amounts from $100 to $1,000; and at the rate of Four per cent. on all amounts of $1,000 and upward; but no interest shall be allowed on deposit paid within fifteen days from the date of issue."

SAML. C. THOMPSON, President.
GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 14, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 172 bbls. Ashes, 7,777 bbls. Flour, 1,610 bbls. Corn Meal, 57,426 bushels Wheat, 150,538 bushels Corn, 5,297 bushels Rye, 71,617 bushels Oats, 381 pkgs. Provisions, and 322 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive, at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but firm, to-day. We quote Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 19c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c.@23½c. ₩ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in good demand at uniform rates. Middlings, 51c.@52c. ₩ lb.

EGGS—Have been in short supply, and an active demand, at our quotations, and any heavy arrivals would reduce rates: State and Jersey, 29c.@31c.; Ordinary Western, 28c.; Western, by express, 29c.; Canada, 28c.@29c. ₩ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand and a shade firmer. Sales since our last amount to 11,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 70@$6 15; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 75@$7 15, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 85@$7 ₩ bbl.

Superior State and Western..........	$5 70	@$6 15
Extra State..........................	6 75	@ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 85	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	7 05	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee........................	7 10	@ 9 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri.........	7 00	@11 25

Southern Flour is in request at uniform quotations. Sales since our last, 750 bbls., at $7@$7 75 for poor to good, and $7 80@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is a trifle dearer. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $6 75@$8 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including Superfine at $5 15@$5 60 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 60 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Western; $5 20 for Caloric, and $5 15@$5 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls.

GRAIN.—Spring Wheat has been in good request at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, while Winter has been dull and lower. Sales 75,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 80; Amber Western at $1 70; Red Western at $1 55@$1 65; Amber Spring at $1 43@$1 44; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 38@$1 43; and a small lot of new crop Amber Jersey at $1 65 ₩ bushel. Corn opened rather higher, but closed heavily. Sales 85,000 bushels at 76c.@81c. for unsound, and 82c.@84c., closing at 82c.@82½c., for sound Mixed Western, and 94c. for Western White. Western Oats have been quite dull at 58c.@60c., and State at 55c. ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and in request at 90c. for Western and $1 05 for North River ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal. The market for Beans has shown some activity the past week, but not enough to warrant an advance in rates. Canada Peas are in better demand, at $1 30@1 40; New Marrows, $1 25@$1 35; New Kidneys, $1 40@$1 50; New Mediums, $1@$1 15; Mixed Lots, 90c.@$1; Peas, Canada, $1 30@$1 40 ₩ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee during the week ending with July 11, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour has been quiet during the greater part of the week, but at the close is more active, and 25c. ₩ bbl. higher. Freights unchanged. To New-York, by propeller and rail, $0c. ₩ bbl; by propeller and canal, 75c. To Boston and Portland, by propeller and rail, 85c. To Buffalo, by propeller, 35c. Receipts for week, 4,374 bbls. Shipments for week, 7,896 bbls. The Wheat market has shown considerable activity during the past week, and prices have steadily advanced under the influence of better Eastern and European markets, and a good demand for shipment. During the past as the previous week, it has rained almost daily, and the weather has been for the most part cool, but up to the present time, all accounts of the crops are of the most satisfactory kind. The shipments have exceeded the receipts for past week, and the stock in store has been reduced about 100,000 bushels. The receipts have averaged 42,000 bushels per day, against 34,000 bushels daily at same time last year. The stock in store is estimated at about 450,000 bushels. Lake Freights are higher; the last charters reported were at 8½c. on Wheat to Buffalo and 12½c. to Oswego. At present there are no vessels in port unengaged. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₩ bushel storage, at $1 11; No. 2 at $1 06½. Receipts of Wheat for past week 251,017 bushels, against 204,799 bushels for same time last year. Shipments for week sum up 356,489 bushels as follows: 101,750 bushels to Buffalo, 79,300 bushels to Oswego, 8,500 bushels to Ogdensburgh, and 166,339 bushels to Canada. The clearances of Wheat since opening of navigation sum up as follows: 674,678 bushels to Buffalo, 362,153 bushels to Oswego, 129,835 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 1,036,327 bushels to Canada, and 16,950 bushels to other ports. Total, 2,219,943 bushels, against 6,161,131 bushels during same time last year. Oats are quiet at 42c. in store. Receipts for week only 10,650 bushels."

The following will show the receipts of breadstuffs, at the places indicated, during the week ending, July 8:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
Chicago.......	33,593	280,470	861,376	341,433	7,098	15,224
Milwaukee....	5,712	232,022	1,350	9,925	658	1,320
Toledo........	21,839	85,099	1,624	800	—	—
Detroit........	18,346	12,599	5,953	5,233	172	—
Cleveland.....	3,372	34,619	330	6,000	23	—
Grand Total.	82,862	644,809	870,633	362,551	7,951	16,544
Prev. week..	97,201	926,583	1,114,940	501,218	5,009	22,076

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in Chicago on Saturday evening:

	July 8, 1865.	July 1, 1865.	July 8, 1864.
Flour............	24,680	37,350	43,615
Wheat...........	837,495	999,311	1,175,767
Corn............	1,364,415	792,877	1,043,576
Oats............	637,135	605,799	602,634
Rye.............	28,718	38,103	48,936
Barley...........	7,809	35,838	38,058

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.		June 14, 1865.	
Price of Gold..........	226		143	
Superfine Flour, ₩ bbl........	$9 60@	$9 90	$5 70@	$6 15
Extra State Flour, ₩ bbl......	10 00@	10 40	6 75@	7 15
Extra Western Flour, ₩ bbl....	10 10@	15 00	6 75@	11 25
Extra Canada Flour, ₩ bbl.....	10 90@	12 00	6 75@	8 25
Southern Flour, ₩ bbl..........	10 60@	15 00	7 00@	11 50
Rye Flour, ₩ bbl...............	8 25@	9 30	5 15@	5 60
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl...............	7 75@	8 80	4 50@	5 25
White Wheat, ₩ bushel........	2 55@	2 70	1 70@	1 95
Red and Amber Wheat, ₩ bu...	2 20@	2 50	1 38@	1 70
Corn, ₩ bushel.................	1 76@	1 90	76@	94
Rye, ₩ bushel..................	1 70@	1 72	96@	1 05
Barley, ₩ bushel...............	1 80@	2 05	1 00@	1 30
Oats, ₩ bushel.................	1 00@	1 09½	55@	60

HAY—Has been in demand at 90c.@$1 for old, and 60c.@75c. for new, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have attracted rather more attention, and been quite stiffly held.

LEATHER—Has been in fair request and buoyant.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, yet firm.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in request, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 75@$1 85 ₩ gallon, and Resin at $5 50@$15 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand and steady, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; bleached do., at $1 12½@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 80@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 10@$2 20; Lard Oil, at $1 57½@$1 62½; Linseed, at $1 16@$1 20 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand, at 33½c. for Crude; 52c.@53½c. for Refined, in bond; 72c.@73c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and much dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,000 bbls., in lots, at $27 75@$28 75, closing at $28 75 for New Mess; $26 50@$27 25 for 1863-4 Mess; $21 50@$22 25 for Prime Mess, and $19 50@$20 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; also, 1,750 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, seller's option, at $27 62½@$28 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good request, at 12c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 18½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales equal to 550 pkgs. Bacon rules quiet, including Cumberland Cut at 13c.@13½c.; short rib at 14c.@14½c.; long rib at 13c.@14c.; short clear at 15½c.@16c. ₩ lb. Lard is again dearer; sales 1,750 tcs. and bbls., at 16½c.@21½c., the latter rate for choice kettle-rendered, ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams rule quiet, but firm. Butter is inactive at 25c.@35c. for poor to prime State, and 18c.@25c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in good request at 9c.@15½c. for poor to prime, ₩ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₩ lb..........	32	@35
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails...........	32	@35
Half-firkin tubs—first quality..................	31	@33
Half-firkin tubs—second quality...............	28	@30
Welch tubs—first quality......................	29	@30
Welch tubs—second quality....................	26	@28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow..	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow.	30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow..........	24	@25
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow.......	22	@23
Grease Butter—original packages..............	14	@15
Western—light colored........................	20	@22
Western—common.............................	18	@20

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality............	15½	@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality.........	14½	@15½
Farm Dairies—first quality....................	15	@15½
Farm Dairies—second quality..................	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common........................	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed.................	10	@11

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.			July 14, 1865.		
Price of Gold..............	226			143		
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl.......	$39 37½	@	$41 50	$28 50	@	$28 75
Prime Pork, ₩ bbl......	34 50	@	35 25	19 50	@	20 00
Hams, ₩ lb.............	19	@	23	18½	@	21½
Shoulders, ₩ lb.........	17½	@	18	12	@	14½
Bacon, ₩ lb.............	20½	@	24	13	@	16
Pl'n Mess Beef, ₩ bbl...	19 00	@	22 00	10 00	@	14 00
Lard, ₩ lb..............	20	@	24½	16½	@	21½
State Butter, ₩ lb......	46	@	60	25	@	35
Cheese, ₩ lb............	15	@	24	9	@	15½

POTATOES, &c.—The market is well supplied with vegetables of all qualities. Old Potatoes are dull and heavy. New are in good supply, and prices are lower. We quote: *New Potatoes*—Bermuda, $6@$8; Buckeyes, $3 50@$4 50; Dyckman, $3@$4 50 ₩ bbl. *Old Potatoes*—Peach Blows, $1@$1 25; Mercers, $1@$1 25; Prince Alberts, $1@$1 25 ₩ bbl. *Onions, &c.*—Onions, Red, $4@$4 50; Bermuda Onions, $4@$5 ₩ bbl.; Green Peas, $1 50@$2 ₩ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $3@$7 ₩ 100; Turnips, new, $2@$3 ₩ 100 bunches; Russia Turnips, new, $1@$1 25 ₩ bbl.; Cucumbers, $1@$1 25 ₩ 100; Tomatoes, New-Jersey, $2@$2 50 ₩ bbl.; String Beans, 75c. ₩ bbl.; White Squash, 50c.@75c. ₩ basket.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and nominal in price.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk demand at firmer rates. Sales since our last 2,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11c.@15½c.; 450 boxes Havana at 13½c.@15½c., ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in active demand at 14½c.@19½c., ₩ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars, thus: Best Crushed and Ground, 19½c.; White A at 18½c., and Yellow C at 17½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 155,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11⅝c.; 200 hhds., deliverable between 15th August to 15th September, at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in good request at firmer prices. Stock on the 1st inst., 114,222 pkgs. Green, 177,126 pkgs. Black, and 36,701 pkgs. uncolored Japan, against 99,297 pkgs. Green, 139,840 pkgs. Black, and 38,753 pkgs. uncolored Japan on the 1st of January.

TOBACCO—Has been quite active, especially Kentucky, the sales of which, since our last, add up 1,143 hhds., at 7c.@24c.; 72 hhds. Virginia were sold within the same range.

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls., at $2 08@$2 09 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 32,500 bushels Corn at 4d., in bags; 25 tons Logwood at 12s. For London, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. For Hamburg, 1,500 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 6d. A bark was chartered from Sicily for New-York, (420 tons capacity,) on private terms.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. M. STEVENSON, D. D., Secretary of the American Tract Society, and representative of the Tenth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the United States and British Provinces, to the Young Men's Christian Associations of the South, will make a report of his recent tour in Virginia and North Carolina, at the rooms, No. 161 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. The public are invited. R. R. McBURNEY, Secretary.

REV. H. MATTISON, D. D., WILL preach as usual in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. Morning subject—*The New Church Theory of the Resurrection*. Evening—*Characteristics and Uses of the Resurrection Body*. Persons interested in these topics are especially invited.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL SPEAK for First Spiritualist Society, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Spiritual Gifts—Martyrdom*. Conference 3 o'clock. Subject—*Wherein does Spiritualism Elucidate Scripture?* Seats free. The public cordially invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, 16th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Also, corner Dover and Water sts. at 3½ o'clock P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ o'clock P. M. All seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers' Class at 12. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST and future life for the righteous only, worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS MEETING IN LEFFERT'S Park, corner Tompkins-place and Gates-av., on SUNDAY. Experience meeting at 10 A. M. Preaching by Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER at 3½ P. M. Temperance lecture at 8 P. M. by J. P. MERWIN, U. S. A.

THE MINISTRATIONS OF ANGELS, AS connected with a particular Providence. Heb. 1:14. A sermon on this subject will be preached by Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON on SUNDAY MORNING, at the Church of the Reconciliation in 31st-st., West of 2d-av.

RELIGIOUS CHALLENGE.—BE PRESENT at the interesting discussion between orthodox Christians and Spiritualists, every SUNDAY during July, at 3 P. M., at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., near 8th-st. The discussion continued at 8 P. M.

BY INVITATION OF GOV. FENTON, Rev. L. H. KING will preach to the soldiers at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Col. VINCENT COLYER, Superintendent.

THE MESSENGER OF THE CROWNING DISPENSATION will preach the *Sure Word of Prophecy*, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Jones' Assembly Rooms, No. 656 Broadway. Seats free. All seekers after Bible truth are invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Yorkville, Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD (late of the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J.,) Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their monthly meeting in the Harlem R. D. Church, on 3d-av., corner of 122d-st., (Rev. Dr. LORD's,) on MONDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock.

W. M. CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, IN 48TH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by Rev. S. S. HUGHSON, Secretary of the A. M. Association. Seats free. Cordial welcome to all.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the church on the south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., a funeral sermon of Mrs. Thomas Phillips; and at 7½ P. M., *The Natural Evidences and Bible Description of the Deluge.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av. SUNDAY the Rector will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf-mutes, and Rev. G. B. WHIPPLE, at 7¾ P. M.

REV. DR. SAMUEL HANSON COX, LL. D., will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., (Rev. Dr. S. B. BELL'S,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. ALEX. McKELVEY will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All welcome.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Sunday-School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Rev. C. A. ANDERSON at 10½ A. M. Missionary Society meets at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting, commencing at 7 P. M.

REV. SAMUEL HANSON COX, D. D., will preach in the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. BELLS') on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25TH-st., near 8th-av. Service every SABBATH, 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. G. R. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. T. F. HILDRETH. Strangers welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious exercises in this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

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with
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PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETS,
TOWELS AND NAPKINS,
CHAIR AND SOFA CUSHIONS,
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DRUGGETS, BRUSSELS
AND VELVET CARPETS,
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GREAT SALE OF
MOURNING GOODS.
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.

M. & A. MYERS will open the balance of their Summer stock for 30 days, at far below cost of importation, from MONDAY, 17th inst. M. & A. MYERS, No. 623 Broadway.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 6, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For fencing lots known as ward numbers forty-one and forty-two in block number eighty-nine, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Also, for setting curb and gutter and flagging on Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELEVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES
AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Public Charities and Correction, held THIS DAY at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., present Messrs. Bell, Bowen, Nicholson and Brennan, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have learned with deep regret of the death of Hon. Francis R. Tillou, formerly a Governor of the Alms-house Department, and conspicuous while in the discharge of the duties of that office, for his devotion to the interests of the city and the welfare of the poor.

Resolved, That, as in the various trusts of Alderman, Recorder, Dispenser of the City's Charities, and member of the Board of Education, he displayed the careful guardian of the public interests, the incorruptible judge and the earnest advocate of popular education, his name should be held by this community in grateful and lasting remembrance.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be transmitted to the family of the deceased, with the expression of sincere sympathy of this board for the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered on the minutes of this board, and published in the papers of this city.

ISAAC BELL, President,
JAMES BOWEN, Secretary,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, } Commissioners.
OWEN W. BRENNAN,

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park deem it expedient to alter the grade of the 7th-av., as now fixed by law, from 110th-st. to 135th-st., and to establish the grade of the said avenue from 135th-st. to the Harlem River. All persons interested are hereby notified of the intention of the Commissioners of the Central Park to alter and establish the grade of the said avenue within the limits aforesaid, are requested to examine a plan showing the proposed grade from 110th-st. to the Harlem River at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City, and sign their consent to the said proposed grade, or state their objections to the same on or before the 22d day of July instant.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the 22d day of July, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City of New-York, on the 7th day of August, 1865:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors, for Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVER PLATE, fancy goods, old gold and silver, bought at the highest valuation. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway. Established 1845.

BARGAINS IN GOLD AND SILVER watches at the original JACOBS', No. 407 Broadway. Established 25 years.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; [illegible] and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, [illegible] and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.	
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Two copies 1 year	5 00
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions imited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST—A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—(Afternoon) CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

According to the Quebec *Chronicle*, the supply of gas in that city is rather niggardly, and it sets forth the needs of the city as follows: "With streets of the most irregular conformation and disposal, with narrow obstructed lanes leading down to the wharves and docks of the waterside, with rocky heights, precipices and declivities forming the boundaries of several of our wards, with wretched sidewalks which, even in the best of our thoroughfares, only serve as pitfalls, and with two-thirds of our streets in bad order, we certainly require all the benefit which can be afforded us during the night by means of gaslight."

A Texas paper states that the following Confederate officers left San Antonio for Mexico, via Eagle Pass, on the 20th inst. Gens. E. KIRBY SMITH, MAGRUDER, PRICE and SHELBY, also the following civilians: Gov. ALLEN and Ex-Gov. MOORE, of La. They were escorted by about three hundred men well armed and provisoned for six months. Gens. HINDMAN and BEE, also Gov. MURRAH, had left several days previous.

Many California people seem to have got tired of living, and consequently suicides are numerous. It is a mania or epidemic like the plague, and ought to be suppressed by sanitary regulations. Something of the sort prevailed to an alarming extent during the financial crisis of 1857. On receiving the San Francisco papers in those days, people used to remark: "Let's see who killed themselves yesterday."

PATRICK GAFFNEY, a returned veteran, living at New-Haven, Conn., was one day last week picking green butternuts for pickling, and stepped upon a branch which was weak, when his little girl cried out, "Father, the limb will break." "Well," he replied, "I'll not have to die but once," and, in another moment he fell, breaking his neck.

Thirty years ago, ASA PACKER left Mystic, Conn., having no earthly possessions but a bundle of clothing which he carried with him. He proceeded to Pennsylvania, where, by industry, he has risen to wealth and influence. Recently he gave $500,000 to found a college in that State.

A writer in Georgia describes a government tannery, grinding bark by no power visible at first, or suspected. The machinery is run by an underground creek—a great curiosity. There are several similar streams in that region, soft limestone being favorable to sinks and submarine channels.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says the railroad between that city and Atlanta has been completed, and trains can now run through to Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile, and all points South. The road is not yet in the best of order, but repairs are daily being made to it.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Press & Times*, from Macon County, Tenn., reports the death of JOHN BRANNON, a Revolutionary hero, who reached his hundredth year on the 4th day of last December. He died on the 3d day of June last.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says the telegraph line between that city and Washington, by way of Knoxville, Bristol, Lynchburgh and Richmond, is now completed and in working order. Dispatches are received over it from all points up the road.

In order to be ready for the expected Atlantic Telegraph a line has been built from St. Johns, N. F., to Heart's Content, the miserable name of the place where the western end of the long wire is to be landed.

President JOHNSON has duly commissioned Judge WILLIAM MARVIN to be Provisional Governor of Florida. The proclamation and instructions are precisely like those in the case of Georgia and other revolted States.

The deputy State constables for Suffolk County, Mass., have been qualified, and instructed to collect at once complete lists of all liquor saloons, houses of ill-fame and gambling-dens in the patrols to which they have been assigned.

A history of the cases of fifty Massachusetts soldiers who joined the rebel service, most of them to avoid starvation, it being prepared at the office of the Surgeon-General, for transmission to the War Department.

Negro slaves are still owned plentifully in Texas, but no value is put upon them by their owners. No objection is made to their going where they please.

Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, has offered $300 reward for the apprehension of the murderer of JOSEPH HALLBACK, who was killed near Trenton, July 1.

Over four and a half millions of the Seven-Thirty Loan were taken yesterday. There were 3,163 small subscribers.

The Governor-General of Canada, summons Parliament to meet on the 8th of August.

Somebody has poisoned one hundred dogs at Portsmouth, N. H., within the last week.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Fifty-sixth Messachusetts Regiment, containing the remnants of the Twenty-first and Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiments, arrived yesterday afternoon and left by the Neptune line for Readville. The Fourth Vermont Regiment also arrived last evening, and are now remaining at the Battery Barracks. They will depart by special steamer for Albany this afternoon, *en route* for Burlington, Vt. The Seventeenth New-York is expected to arrive to-morrow, (Sunday.) The One Hundred and Second New-York will, no doubt, also come in on Monday, and the Corcoran Legion, consisting of the Sixty-ninth National Guard, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Seventieth New-York Volunteer Regiments will arrive on Tuesday. Great preparations are now being made for the reception of these several commands.

The New-York Free Academy students held some interesting exercises last night at Irving Hall. The proceedings principally consisted of the reading of the compositions that won the two "Riggs' Prizes," and several pieces of declamation from favorite authors, and recitations from our leading poets. A large and fashionable audience honored the young men by attending.

The ninth Sangerfest of the United German Societies of the country will be held in this city. A grand reception will be given to the guests, to-night, in front of the City Hall, after which all concerned will march to the Germania Assembly Rooms and partake of a lunch.

An attempt to smuggle in thirty barrels of French brandy and three pipes of wine was made at Gloucester a few nights since, but frustrated, and the property seized by the Customhouse officers.

The arrivals of emigrants at this port this week number 3,398.

Government gold-bearing bonds were in good request again yesterday and quite strong and buoyant in price. The Five Twenties (old issue) were particularly active, purchases on foreign account having been on a liberal scale. A few hundred thousand dollars' worth of the June 7-30s were also taken for [illegible]ipment to Europe. Altogether, the exports o[illegible]vernment stocks by to-day's steamers will probably reach $2,000,000, chiefly old 5-20s. The 10-40s. were in more demand, and at the first session of the Open Stock Board, sold as high as 98¼. The supply of this class of bonds has been recently much reduced by purchases for national banking purposes. Nearly five months' com interest has accrued on these bonds, or about 2 ₩ cent in gold, worth, with gold at 143, $2 86. The third and final issue of the National 7-30 Loan is being rapidly distributed, the daily average sales thus far this week being $5,197,750, or equal to a weekly aggregate of $31,186,500. Up to Thursday evening the sales of this last series of the Loan reached $126,-121,050 leaving an unmarketed balance of only about $103,000,000 which will probably be all taken by the people in the course of the next twelve or fifteen business days.

The Gold-Room was advanced to 143¾ yesterday, but fell back to 142⅞ ₩ cent. The Stock Exchange was firm for Governments, but dull at the close for the Railways. Money, 5@6 ₩ cent.

Produce and Merchandise were in good request and buoyant in price yesterday. The Freight market was more active.

The Customs Revenue of the port this week has averaged $437,044 a day.

The receipts of cotton at this port during the closing week have reached 12,820 bales.

An Imaginary War Party.

The journal which assumes to speak for French Imperialism here may be excused tor attaching a value to the speech of Mr. M. BLAIR, which any one better acquainted with that individual would not think of. But it is surely perverse as well as ignorant when it alleges that he is acting collusively with the administration in his assaults upon the policy of Mr. SEWARD. And it becomes utterly reckless when it says:

> "It is evident that JUAREZ, without the moral and material support obtained in the United States, would to-day be without a man and without a dollar; that the new empire would enjoy peace throughout its dominion, but for that support given to JUAREZ. The concentration of an army of 100,000 men in Texas means nothing else than an invasion of Mexico at the proper time, or to hold a menace suspended over France, compelling her either to send considerable reinforcements or to retire from Mexico."

That the Liberal Government of JUAREZ had the good wishes of the great body of the American people is undoubtedly true, and quite as natural as true. But the very prevalence of that natural sympathy for the neighboring republic brings into stronger relief the fact that not in one particular, nor on any single occasion, has the Government of the United States departed from the policy of a strict neutrality which it prescribed for itself in its treatment of the belligerents. The "material support," of which this French organ ignorantly speaks, is the purest fiction. Where or when has JUAREZ received "material support" from this country? What shape has it taken? Is there evidence of it in men or in war material supplied to the republican army? Or in American-built privateers scouring the seas for the destruction of French commerce? Or is not the assertion as utterly devoid of honesty and truth as that which follows it, and which creates an imaginary American army of 100,000 men on the Rio Grande?

It is hardly worth exposing misrepresentation of this sort, but it seems to be part of the concerted plan of attack upon the administration that its policy should be assailed with equal virulence from directly antagonistic quarters. The Hagerstown effort of Mr. M. BLAIR in the interest of the Mexican Republic, is met by this foolishly malicious tirade from the Franco-Mexican oracle in New-York. What is further wanted to aggravate the charge against the government, and complete the indictment, will be supplied anon by that high-toned section of the press that aims to profit by professing to support the government while assailing its individual members by cowardly insinuation. The Hagerstown slanders against the State Department are already put in circulation by this class of journals with ill-concealed satisfaction. When the falsehood has done its work, the commentary will follow.

If anything were needed to prove how entirely in accord with the national honor, and how steadily true to the national traditions, the policy of the government in regard to the Mexican question has been, these very assaults of imperial hackmen, of discarded and bankrupt office-holders, and of Mawworm journalists would supply the lacking proof. These classes together make up the only "war party" we know of in the country at the present time. They have chiefly been peace men, or peace negotiators when *war* really was a necessity—when the national honor and the salvation of the national life demanded *war*. Now it is their cue to make war on the administration from different stand-points—honestly but impotently, like this Franco-Mexican oracle; impudently and falsely, like this disappointed placeman at Hagerstown; or sneakingly, like the nameless sheets around us, who do a trade in cheap philanthropy and the gratification of personal grudges.

The Freedmen—The Experience of Missouri and Maryland.

The States of Missouri and Maryland have had about a year's experience of emancipation. The late slaves in both these States are behaving remarkably well in their new condition. There are no complaints about their idleness, indolence or worthlessness. On the contrary, we learn that they work industriously for wages, and that their services are in great demand, while they are also making progress in education and intelligence. It will be so in all the other Southern States, after a little time has been given for the establishment of things on the new basis.

The only danger now is the raising up of a spirit of antagonism between the whites and blacks, by the undue officiousness and intermeddling of those who claim to be the especial friends of the latter. The negroes themselves seem to be perfectly contented with the freedom and the rights they enjoy, and in which they are protected by the government. But if those who have fancy notions of human rights, and a limited conception of human duties, obtain power over them, there will be an end to their contentment, and a grave peril to their rights. Nothing is of greater importance, present and future, to the South, than the growth and continuance of amicable relations between the two races who inhabit its soil.

The Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, under control of Gen. HOWARD, is doing a most excellent work in securing justice, order and industry throughout the South. Gen. HOWARD has appointed superintendents for nearly all the Southern States; and though to a large extent composed of military men, they have everywhere, so far as we have heard, approved their fitness by their administrative ability, sagacity, honesty, and desire to secure justice to both blacks and whites. The Bureau has a gigantic and difficult work, and its proper execution will reflect the highest honor upon the Christian soldier, Gen. HOWARD.

Grant and Lee as Historians.

The two leading Generals of the late war, GRANT and LEE, are now engaged in writing up the history of their respective campaigns. In both cases, we suppose, the histories will be almost purely military in their purposes, and hence not very popular in their character. LEE, however, will have some advantage over GRANT, in that his history will not be made in the form of an official report, and hence he can indulge in greater discursiveness of statement and greater freedom of style than is customary in official documents.

GRANT is a very close and accurate writer, and we may say that LEE, in general, has the same characteristics. The last of GRANT'S campaigns, of which, thus far, he has given us a full report, was that which was crowned by the splendid victory at Chattanooga, in the latter part of 1863; and we have always considered that report as the masterpiece of military writing and military philosophy that the war has produced. The last full military report of Gen. LEE that we remember to have seen, is that of the battle of Gettysburgh, fought two years ago.

LEE'S reports of his campaign will be confined entirely to operations in Virginia, while GRANT'S reports will be of battles fought and won over half a continent. From Belmont to Vicksburgh, from Donelson to Chattanooga, he campaigned in the Southwest; from the Wilderness to Petersburgh, and thence around to Louisa Court-house, was his battle-march in Virginia; while, during the last year of the war, he directed, combined and coördinated the movements of all the forces over all the States of the South. It will be interesting to read the reports of GRANT and LEE of the great operations during the last year of the war, when these two masters of the art struggled with each other in Virginia.

Farmers and their Profits.

Although the axiom may be somewhat stale, it is usually correct, that every question susceptible of debate has two sides. And thus we think it is as to your controversy regarding high prices of butter, milk, &c. Now, then, please allow the other side to state *their* case.

As to the article of butter, you say correctly that it is nearly or quite twice as high as it was previous to the war. We are now realizing here about 25 cents per pound, when we formerly, at this season of the year obtained from 14 to 18 cents, which you will notice is not quite double.

Now then, for every article we farmers have to consume in our families, we have to pay on an average full double what we formerly did.

Let me give you the figures. Our merchants are charging us for roasted coffee 50 cents per pound, formerly 18 to 20 cents; for refined sugar from 18 to 20 cents, formerly 8 to 10 cents; for good molasses from 80 cents to $1 per gallon, formerly from 40 to 50 cents; and all articles of cotton and woolen fabrics twice, or more, the old prices. Now, then, how are we to make strap and buckle meet, unless what we have to sell bring us corresponding prices.

It is usually a rule with us that certain articles we sell ought to bring us such an amount of what we consume. For instance, a pound of butter should bring us a pound and a half of sugar, or a pound of the former should bring us three-quarters of a pound of coffee—a principle which we usually considerc orrect.

And again, our taxes, both national and local, are, as with every one, large, and have to be met of course.

Now, Messrs. TIMES, we wish you would just publish this—though we know you newspaper folks don't usually like to publish arguments on the other side—so that your readers may know that the farming community are not all fit subjects for incarceration in Fort Lafayette as extortionists quite yet. W. J. P.

SALISBURY, CONN., Friday, July 14, 1865.

[In discussing the guestion of housekeeping economy, we have not specially charged the farmers with extortion—although we think they have had their full share of the profits accruing from the prevalent high prices. Our purpose has been mainly to expose the trading combinations and forestallers in the city, and to show how the poorer class of consumers were swindled. If our correspondent had carefully read the articles which have appeared on this eminently practical subject, he would have discovered all this. The delusion under which our correspondent labors in regard to newspaper management, is not to be wondered at. Instead of refusing to hear both sides, we surrender to correspondents a space—quite as large as the merits of their communications will want—whether they agree with us or not. Those who find their letters rejected usually belong to the class who expect to be heard for their much speaking.]—ED. TIMES.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN ITALY.—The recent attempts to restore amicable relations between the King of Italy and the Pope appear to have definitely failed. The vacillation which has so long distinguished the Councils of the Vatacan, in all matters embracing ecclesiastical policy, has again been exhibited. A few weeks ago it was announced, almost with the weight of official authority, that His Holiness had consented that the incumbents of the bishoprics he desired to erect within the Kingdom of Italy should take the oath of allegiance to VICTOR EMANUEL and promise obedience to the laws of the State over which he rules. To the mere secular mind, this demand on the one side, and the consent on the other, would appear to be mere matters of form, to be quietly disposed of instanter. But matters seem to be arranged differently at Rome. The Papal authorities now desire to recede from so reasonable an engagement as that into which they are reported to have entered, and wish to be allowed to appoint their bishops in a foreign State without any stipulations. It is an endeavor in fact, to reënact in the Kingdom of Italy the course pursued in England some years ago, when the latter was coolly cut up into numerous archiepiscopal and Episcopal-Roman Catholic districts, and appointments were made to each. A few old women, of both sexes, took the matter dreadfully to heart, and Exeter Hall, for a few months, exuded high-power Protestantism from every brick of its pious walls; but the majority only laughed. This contemptuous tolerance did its natural work, and divested what was an encroachment of all power for harm. A great Protestant community like that of England could afford to take this course, but the position of VICTOR EMANUEL is one which must utterly forbid his permitting any such an arrangement within his dominions. He can tolerate no *imperium in imperio*.—either he or the Church must succumb, and the experience of the past, on the nunnery and similar questions, can lead us up to a very safe insight as to which power will ultimately prevail. The King has the best of the game, and he not only knows it, but possesses the resolution to take the fullest advantage of his position. Even the stern resort to excommunication has been clearly thrown away upon this intractable sovereign, who will persist in thinking for himself. He judiciously resolves to have no part in any half measures. *Aut Cesar, aut nullus.* He must be sole, acknowledged, and undisputed head of his own State, or the dioceses shall remain vacant.

The King of Italy is likely, too, to give but scant attention to the remonstrances or intrigues of Austria. It is manifest that he has the support of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the latter himself longing but fearing to shake off the identical ecclesiastical yoke which PIO IX. is now trying to fasten on VICTOR EMANUEL.

THE RICHMOND PRESS.—From every city and State of the South we are now receiving regular files of daily or weekly journals. Fully a half of them are entirely new in all their characteristics, while the other half consist of the old papers, with their old names, but with new proprietors and principles. The bulk of them all are truly loyal, and accept the new order of things in all its fullness. There are no more earnest anti-slavery papers in all the country than those we get from New-Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburgh, Memphis and Nashville; and we can say nearly as much for those from the cities of the Atlantic States, as Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Raleigh and Norfolk. But we cannot speak so well for the daily papers issued at the late rebel capital, Richmond. They seem to be afflicted with the mollygrubs. They have not the hearty, vigorous, progressive, unconditionally loyal spirit that we find, for example, in those of Memphis. They are not only fault-finding and atrabilious, but often insolent and dictatorial. The strong hand of military power has had to interfere with two of them within a short time, and all of them need an amendment in their character. If they would serve the present and future interests of Virginia, let them learn to be manfully and grandly loyal.

OUR CITY RAILROADS AND THE GREAT FIRE.—The great fire which has destroyed so much property at the Fulton-Ann street angle of Broadway, gives an opportunity worthy the serious attention of those City Railroad Companies whose eastern terminus has long been an eyesore and inconvenience at that part of the city. The buildings destroyed leave a large space which might be appropriated to the erection of a spacious and convenient terminus with all the addenda of passenger's rooms, car-houses, &c, Such an undertaking might be made a profitable one by the erection of first-class offices for letting, and the public would at last be provided with shelter while waiting for cars, instead of having to wade through mud or over mountains of snow as heretofore, to say nothing of the risk of anhihilation by wheel or hoof. Will not the companies give this matter their attention?

"THE CRIMINAL ERA."—Some of the newspapers are industriously collecting and printing all the criminal news from all parts of the country, and are attempting to make a great panic and sensation about the prodigious growth of crime. They get the largest stories, the wildest rumors, the most horrid details, and really succeed, we suppose, in making some people believe that we have now fallen upon what they call the "criminal era." But neither the records of this city, nor, so far as we can judge, any other large city, give countenance to the idea that there is any extraordinary prevalence of crime at this time. Our court and police reports do not by any means show it. The fact is that during the progress of the war, with its great battles and tremendous issues, the newspapers had no room for long and harrowing details of every case of violence, and a murder was then recorded in ten lines, which is now made to cover sensational columns.

A FAMILY FAILING.—Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., has been making a speech in Kentucky, *apropos* of the election soon to come off there. It contains a good deal of very excellent advice on the subject of slavery,—urging the people of Kentucky to ratify the constitutional amendment, and to make the best of the circumstances which surround them. But a large part of it, like that of his brother, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, in Maryland, is devoted to denunciation of members of the government at Washington, especially Mr. STANTON and Mr. HOLT. He goes a good deal out of his way, also, to assail Chief-Justice CHASE, whom he charges with having traversed the South to make votes for himself for President. The Blair family, now that slavery is abolished, is the most "peculiar institution" of this country.

SLAVERY.—Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON, LONG, OLDS, and the others who recently met in Ohio as a Democratic State Convention, have just sent forth a challenge to anybody to discuss with them the question of slavery, they affirming it to be the proper condition for the negroes of the South. We have not yet heard of any Abolitionist proposing to take up the challenge, and we fear that the argument will all be on one side. We are perfectly willing that it should be.

The National Festival at Yale College.

Yale College is to do honor to those of her former pupils who have served the country in the present war, by a celebration on Wednesday, July 26, the day before commencement. An oration will be delivered by Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL, of Hartford, after which a dinner, with speeches and sentiments, will be provided. The "Roll of Honor," including those under-graduates who left the college after the war began, in order to serve the country, already numbers over 500 names. It is expected that a large representation will be present at the festival.

☞ The members of the Class of 1845, of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, intend to celebrate their twentieth anniversary at Commencement, on the first Thursday of August next.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 11,
VIA INGOVISH, C. B., Friday, July 14.

In anticipation of the successfel laying of the Atlantic cable, a telegraph line has been constructed from this place to Hearts Content, the point selected for the landing of the American shore end of the cable. An office has been fitted up there; and everything that can be done in advance of the securing of the shore end of the cable has been performed.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

The Vitality of England—Dangerous Classes—Reformatory Efforts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LONDON, June 17, 1865.

London, it should be remembered, presents a problem, in a social point of view, which is nowhere else offered in the world. It contains more than the population of all Scotland, put down within a district of—say fifteen miles by eight. It is as if all New-York State were crowded upon Manhattan Island and in the adjacent suburbs. This vast population, more than *three millions*, must be fed, cleaned, cared for, housed, governed and doctored in this small space of ground. Unfortunately, too, the difficulty of the problem is not likely to diminish.

The tendency of a large city is to a constantly additional rate of increase. Numbers attract. Probably at this moment more than a million of the inhabitants of London have come in from the rural districts or the provincial towns. The continual absenteeism of the landlords adds to this tendency. Thousands come here to pour forth the money received from the peasantry and from their lands, to swell the almost boundless extravagance and incredible expenditure of the English capital. Such a tide of wealth as now creeps through the streets and parks of this mighty city was never before seen in the history of the world. The genuine wealth of the great marts and cities of the past, of Antwerp or Vence, or Rome, or Tyre, must have been a trifle in comparison. To those Americans who expect in England to behold some signs of that decay or "decrepitude" which we have so long heard as afflicting the aged motherland, London and all parts of English society will be a disappointment. Not a wrinkle, to my eyes, marks the hale old mother of nations. A thousand years have not weakened a nerve or a muscle. Everywhere is a strong, tumultuous, active, vigorous life. Progress, movement, vitality and reform are seen on every side.

The physique, though degenerating in the cities, is still hearty and vigorous, and in the aristocratic classes, really grand.

When the final struggle comes for England's preëminence or for her existence, though she is no more accustomed to war than we were at the beginning of the civil war, and would commit even more stupid blunders, she would develop a martial power and prodigious energy which would astonish even herself. And against whatever odds, her death struggle would be worthy of her history.

But her great dangers are within herself. And yet even these do not appear to me as formidable and impossible to be met as they did ten years ago. There is, indeed, a frightful mass of social evils and inequalities. The condition of the homeless and lowest poor in London, is one of the most fearful spectacles in the civilized world. In New-York and other capitals, one knows a few lanes and blocks and squares where some hundreds or even thousands of thoroughly depressed and degraded human beings congregate; but in London, you find them in street after street and lane upon lane, thousands by thousands, hungry, filthy, ignorant, imbruted and cunning; vagrants, thieves, beggars, "tramps," burglars, outcasts, and all the nameless crowds of people living daily from hand to mouth. Here they burrow and live and breed, increasing at alarming rates in every way, and making, altogether, a condition of sanitary, moral and social evil which may well occupy now the incessant energies of the British mind.

Remembering what our "dangerous classes" were, for a few weeks, two years ago, when the safeguards of society were temporarily withdrawn or broken down, one can imagine the terrible chaos of London, if ever this brutish mass should be stirred up by some revolutionary cause, and the hundreds of thousands who have no share in the government, and no chance for anything better, should strike for a portion of that boundless wealth which glitters all around them.

Still, the middle and upper classes are brave enough. There would be no lack of daring men to fight for law and order; and the issue would never be doubtful. The danger seems to me even less from this source than it did when I was here ten years ago. The truth is, the philanthropy, religion and invention of the kingdom are devoted now to reforming social evils.

An incredibly vast work—known even to very few residents—is being done to educate and elevate the poor, to improve their dwellings, to drive away disease and diminish mortality, to check crime and prevent temptation. The number of earnest men and women, the time, and trouble, and talent given, the expense poured out on these various enterprises of benevolence and reform and sanitary improvement, is something wonderful. The British people are determined to make head against this sea of evils, and they are doing it valiantly. Persons of the highest talent, character, and position are engaged in these labors, and have been for many years. In the ragged schools and reformatories, such names as those of Miss CARPENTER, Recorder HILL, Rev. Mr. CLAY, Lord SHAFTESBURY, are well known even in America; and in sanitary matters SIMON CHADWICK, RAWLINSON, BALLORD, FARR, GRAHAM, LETHEBY, DEWITT, represent the highest talent in their respective branches.

All the various efforts by so many able men, supported by so much wealth, do undoubtedly produce an effect on the social evils of Great Britain, as I shall have occasion to show hereafter. They diminish the perils which threaten the political future. They increase the vital power of the kingdom; they lessen the dangerous and useless hands, and bind the upper and lower together.

The problem, then, in London, is, the sanitary and moral government of three millions of people, massed together on a small area.

One excellent feature I must notice before closing this letter, as an improvement on the organization of New-York. As with us, the difficulty for many of the working people, is the great distance they must live from their work, if they would have healthy dwellings. Unfortunately in New-York, the problem is generally solved by crowding the workmen together in immense tenement houses, to the destruction of both health and morals. In London, the former method for the laborers and mechanics was to mass together in the small houses which characterize those classes in this city.

But legislation and sanitary inspection, and the building of railroads are breaking up these "rookeries," and sending the tenants forth. They are gradually getting more into the suburbs, and they are enabled to reach various parts of the metropolis by a unique arrangement—*penny-trains* run early and late on the underground railroads.

The workingman descends into a spacious subterranean depot, well lighted, in one part of London, takes his seat in a third-class "carriage," and for two cents, in ten minutes is landed miles away in another part of London, whither by "bus" would have cost him twelve cents and an hour's ride.

In this way the mechanic, in his pretty cottage in the country, or in a distant street, is really close by his work; and one great evil in a large city checked in part.

Fancy what a difference it would make with the working classes of New-York if Central Park and the Battery were connected by an underground railroad, with stations between, running cheap trains. All classes, too, are using these in London, and I have found them very comfortable and convenient, and new lines are being built, to connect the various railroad stations.

The travel in them is much like a night journey in a full-lighted railroad train. C. L. B.

INFLUENCE OF EMANCIPATION UPON THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Shall the Rebel States Return to Power?—Emancipation Increasing Southern Members of Congress—They Have no Constituency—The South a System of Rotten Boroughs.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, July 10, 1865.

I well know, Mr. TIMES, how feeble is the voice of a solitary individual, without the pageantry of power or the machinery of party. But even the humblest individual among the millions of this free country is one of the units by which those millions are made. I hope, therefore, you will allow me, who have no other merit than that of the utmost disinterestedness, to speak freely of those public affairs in which, perhaps, we may not all agree. Since I last addressed you I have moved much among the people. I have consulted my constituency. The result is, that I see more than one cloud upon the horizon. There may be more than one storm, but I shall speak only of the nearest and most obvious. This is the return of the rebel States, not only to the Union, but to political power. Now, if there is any one thing the loyal people of this country are agreed upon, it is that the rebel States shall not return to political power. The great body of the people are quite willing the rebel States should not be reconstructed in ten years, and they are not willing that they should return with the whole political force of ten States thrown not only against the Administration, but against freedom, humanity, and civilization; in one word, to undo, if they can, all that four years of bloody and successful war has accomplished. And, let me tell you, that is the present tendency of things at the present time. There is no use in trying to ignore facts, or to set aside popular feeling. Sooner or later we must meet the case, just as it is, the hard and naked facts. Well, let me state to you just how these facts are:

1. The emancipation of the negroes in the South, by the constitution, (no matter whether now or at the next census,) gives thirteen additional Representatives, which Representatives are the Representatives of negroes only. They represent nobody else.

2. The proclamations of President JOHNSON give the right of suffrage to those who held it prior to the ordinance of secession—subject to the amnesty oath. But eminent lawyers and citizens, having taught that a political oath of this kind has no validity, it follows that the whole rebel population will vote under these proclamations.

3. It follows, as an inevitable result, that the rebel States (if admitted by Congress, which, I trust, will not be done,) will come back into the government as completely rebel as they ever were—except that they will fight in Congress instead of the battle-field. The only exceptions to this state of things will probably be found in Arkansas and Tennessee, which are Western States.

4. If the results of this procedure were to be visited on the administration, or a political party only, perhaps we might be contented. It is natural that people should reap what they sow, and bystanders will make no violent efforts to prevent the harvest. But the result, if not prevented by Congress, will extend far beyond an administration or a party. Instead of peace and harmony, we shall have new conflicts; we may have a war of races; we shall bring new demagogues and factions into being, more than any which have yet infested the country. Will no party arise to repudiate the public debt? I know with what horror all honest and intelligent men look upon such a proposition; but what will that avail when you get into Congress seventy rebel representatives and fifty more of the Copperhead party? Can you expect the representatives of rebels to sustain your public debt? Never; it is unnatural. Do you expect the followers of VALLANDIGHAM, FERNANDO WOOD, GEORGE PENDLETON & Co., to sustain the debt? Never, if they get the power to repudiate it.

But I pass from this. There are other consequences of deep significance. The act of emancipation, as I said, introduces into Congress thirteen Representatives, who represent nobody on earth but negroes. Now, if the negroes don't vote, nobody sends they there. These thirteen Representatives will have no constituency whatever. This will be a beautiful thing in a democratic republic. You say the whites vote. So they do in the rotten burroughs of England; bu in what proportion to the people? Let us examine this a little.

By the Emancipation Act, all the negroes of South Carolina are free. The white population of South Carolina is a representative population. The ratio of representation by the last census is 124,183. Under the old constitutional rule, South Carolina would have only four Representatives; but now, having enough for five, and a portion of 100,000, she will have six. Now, see how they will be elected:

Total Whites	291,3888
Total blacks	402,406
Number of white voters, at the usual ratio	48,677
Number of voters in one Congressional district	8,112
Number of voters in a district of Ohio or New-York	21,000
Number of disfranchised men in South Carolina	67,066

In his way of proceeding, the rebellion in South Carolina is a perfect success. It compelled the National Government to emancipate the negroes, and give them two new Representatives, without giving the negro constituency a single vote. This beats Old Sarum in England all hollow. In Old Sarum the votes were given by pot-boilers; but when my Lord of Bedford wanted a Representative from there, he had to pay some people to go and boil their pots; but in South Carolina two Representatives can be sent without even boiling a pot. She sends six Representatives, and three and a half of them are Representatives of negroes who cannot cast a single ballot. Verily, we understand some things in this country as well as they do in Europe.

To understand the thing better, take the lower (Colleton) district of South Carolina—Barnwell, Beaufort and Colleton:

White population	29,000
Colored population	88,000
White voters	5,000
Disfranchised men	14,600

The disfranchised men are three times the white voters. Now, suppose two states of affairs. That the whites vote alone, or that the whole population vote. The results in the two cases will be about this. There are problably 1,000 Northern whites there who will claim to vote.

On the first plan the vote would be:

Rebel vote	4,500
Loyal vote	1,500

Rebel elected.

On the second plan, suffering one-fourth the negroes to vote with the rebels:

Rebel vote	8,100
Loyal vote	12,500

Union men elected.

In all human probability, not one-tenth of the negroes would vote with the rebels. But whether they do or not, South Carolina Representatives will have a constituency, instead of representing nobody.

The great difficulty is not so much as to negro suffrage as it is, but that under the plan adopted by Mr. JOHNSON the rebel party is to be revived with new strength. Against that, and against a rotten borough system in this republic I claim my right to protest. I solemnly protest against the right of rebels to vote, by an oath of amnesty or in any way whatever. Prevent it! Why every man in the South knows who are rebels; every negro knows; and our military Governors must not permit rebel voting. What earthly need is there of the rebel States coming into the Union these ten years? What do we want of them?

There is a tendency now to build up a reactionary party on one hand, and a wholly radical party on the other. The former will be a rebel party in disguise. Will they support the Administration? if they do, will the Radicals support it? I leave you to judge by the lessons which history teaches. I hear the mutterings of the storm, and if a reactionary party comes into power, and if they refuse to pay the public debt, I wish to put this on record, that it will come solely from the faction to use your power when you had it. You have the constitutional power at this moment to put what terms you please on the Southern States; and if you do not, if the syren song of union with the traitors beguile you, your opportunity will be lost and will not return. The Western States are alarmed at the prospect of admitting rebels with no counterbalance from the loyal population of the South. Take no note from nominating conventions, but take it from the heart of the people. Beware in time.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

A Curious Bit of History---Its Origin, Progress and Prospects.

Its Present Condition, Cost and Estimates.

When it will be Done, and What the Taxpayers May Expect.

At the north end of the City Hall Park is a mysterious enclosure. A high board fence serves as the barrier behind which ordinary mortals must not go, beyond which are sounds of hammer and saw, and great numbers of full-grown voters, whose services are as secret as their pay is regular. One side of this fence has served for many years as a rival to the advertising columns of the newspapers. There, well educated people can read the most tempting promises of WALLACK, STUART, WOOD and BARNUM; the passer can learn where to buy the fragrant "Sozodont;" the infirm can astertain the whereabouts of the nearest crutch factory or pill shop, and the stranger need go no further to find a cure for every ill. We have seen elderly men from the country pause in amazement in front of that lofty fence; we have seen thimble-riggers avail themselves of the unfeigned curiosity of their victims beneath its very shadow; we have seen itinerant boot-blacks cease for the moment in the practice of their vocation as the wheezing sounds from the inclosure burst out upon the silent Park. Small boys who avoided that corner after dark in years gone by, who tore numerous trowsers in their subsequent attempts to climb up and peep over, who regarded it in maturer years as a disgrace to the city, are now full-grown men, taxpayers in the county, who are much interested in the tearing down of the fence, and wonder each year if that "infernal job will ever be completed."

Yesterday we visited the place. Entering a little private door on Chambers-street, we were ushered into the office of a courteous and reticent gentleman, who kindly informed us, after a little, that we were in the sacred precints of the

NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

A great many years ago, when the city was younger and its needs much less than now, there was a modest structure in the Park which served as a court-house. Fire levelled it to the ground, burning up a valuable library and destroying other desirable property. Courts and judges thenceforth were cramped for room. Complaints of "no room" were frequent, and it became an absolute necessity to provide for the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the county officers, courts, &c. The Legislature, ever ready to help us spend our surplus cash, granted in 1858 power to the Supervisors to appoint commissioners who should purchase the necessary grounds and make contracts for the erection of a new City Hall. The commissioners were appointed, Messrs. WILSON, G. HUNT, J. B. CORLIES and JAMES SALMON, being the men, and went to work. They did not do much at first. The ground was bought from the city in 1861 for about $450,000, but almost immediately a question was raised as to the right of the county to expend money for the erection of a City Hall. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD was then Mayor of the city, and his "single eye for the public good" was fixed on the work. He probably saw its magnitude and its possibilities as a political mine, and concluded he could work it as well as any other man. At all events, the troubles were various and multiform. Courts were appealed to, the newspapers took up the matter, and the "building bone" was regarded as one of the fat things of earth. The old Commissioners kept in until April, 1862, Mayor OPDYKE and they having a grand and lofty exhibition of official strife for a long while, he contending that the decease or resignation of Mr. SALMON made the actions of the board illegal and incomplete, so that he could not sign the warrants for the money. Mr. OPDYKE notified the Supervisors on the 22d of April, 1862, that Mr. SALMON had resigned, and that he had appointed TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL to fill the vacancy. The Supervisors took no particular notice of the communication, and the Mayor waxed exceeding wroth.

When next the Supervisors voted money to the commissioners Mr. OPDYKE refused to approve the resolution, on the ground that the vacancy must first be filled. The Mayor was firm, the Supervisors were obstinate and the Commissioners were very short. This dead-lock continued all the Summer and Fall, and on the 11th December the Supervisors resolved, in consequence of the continued opposition of the Mayor, to take the matter out of the hands of the commissioners altogether and delegate it to a select committee of themselves. This naturally riled Mr. OPDYKE's tenderest emotion, and he sent back the preamble and resolution, with a scorching rebuke, which so excited Supervisor TWEED, that he moved, in five distinct resolutions, that the preceding determination of the board be carried out "notwithstanding the objections of his honor the Mayor;" the board agreed with him, and Messrs. BRIGGS, TWEED, STEWART and SHOOK were appointed a special committee on the new court-house. The Supervisors then made sundry appropriations for the payment of bills, all of which the Mayor vetoed, and all of which were readopted, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

It being apparent to those in authority that the plan of building by commission would never succeed, the Board of Supervisors continued the matter and probably will so continue to do for years to come. The present committee in charge are Messrs. W. R. STEWART, JOHN FOX, HENRY SMITH, JNO. R. BRIGGS, Committee of Board of Supervisors.

The entire building is under the superintendence of Mr. CUMINGS H. TUCKER, who is directly responsible to the committee. Mr. JOHN KELLUM is the architect, and for the accommodation of these gentlemen and the capable, courteous clerks of the superintendent, very nice and suitable apartments and offices are erected within the inclosure.

AT THE PRESENT TIME

their affairs stand thus: Mr. TUCKER, who had charge of the building since the commencement, superintends it, being paid a per centage for his services. Entering the large square by the Chambers-street gate, we were surprised at the wilderness of workmen and material before us. On every hand were huge blocks of marble, in various stages of preparation, from the vast, coarse stone to the exquisitely finished capping; men were sawing, chipping, smoothing, polishing, hauling and hoisting—full four hundred of them, hard at work within a few feet of the busiest thoroughfares of the city, wholly unnoticed by the thousands who pass and repass every hour. At the extreme right, we found a large blacksmith-shop in full operation, a dozen hard-working men blowing the fires, hammering the red iron, or turning the tools. Shanties by the score dot the area, each occupied by its quantum of men, each devoted to some branch of the work before them.

High up in the air, bright and clean as a mirror, rose the polished wall of the marble structure, its many doors and countless windows, its vast iron girders, and its beautifully carved cappings, speaking eloquently in behalf of the busy, dust-grimed men at its base. For the erection and completion of this building there

ARE NO DEFINITE PLANS.

That is, the exact appearance and finishing of the court-house, when completed, are as yet not determined. The general working plans are, of course, made by the architect, but that's all. We know that the building is 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 80 feet high. Its extreme height from base to dome top will be 179 feet. But this is but little. Our City and County Fathers are liberal men, and so they contented themselves with ordering the new County Court-house to be built, caring little and saying less about how it should be done, or what it should cost. It makes no difference to them of course whether its interior arrangements are the best that science and experience can suggest, it is a matter of entire indifference as to what it shall cost, and as for its completion, that is a matter for future consideration. There was not even an approximate estimate made as to its probable or possible cost. Labor is variable in its moods, material rises and falls in market value, and so it was not deemed necessary to bind anybody by contract.

THE COST

thus far is not very great. Including the

Cost of ground	$450,000
The first appropriation	150,000
The second appropriation	800,000
The third appropriation	1,000,000
Total	$2,400,000

we have a not enormous total of two millions and a half. What it will be when finished is another question. The building is nowhere near completion. It may take two years, and it may take ten yet. There is every indication of hard work at present. The Superintendent now employs some four hundred men. The marble walls, the iron girders and beams, the vast quantity of material seem to be used and arranged expeditiously, but as yet all is confusion worse confounded. If any one desires to be impressed with the vastness of the work, let him do as we have done, go through the yard, down into the deep dark cellar, where the thickness and solidity of the stone foundations are apparent; up into the basement where the carvers are at work upon the ornamental cappings and cornices, where the oscillating engine puffs and tugs away like a confined demon, pulling and hauling vast blocks of stone, and great buckets of mortar and brick. And then let him climb the wearying length of a tremendous ladder, round after round, past the first floor, strewn with iron beams and men of various duty; let him go up again, up by the iron girders, 40,000 lbs. in weight, where the great and well-proportioned rooms can be dimly outlined in the eye of an architectural mind, and then again up upon the attic floor. Here we found breathing room. The horizon round about was unobstructed. We looked down upon the marble palace of STEWART, the tempting symposium of Delmonico, and the seat of civic rule in the Park beneath. The height is dizzying; sensitively organized compositions are sensationised throughout by the downward glance, and the unaccustomed eye refuses to serve its master.

The beautiful white marble from the generous quarries of East Chester stands firm and in line, the great iron triumphs of a city workshop rest securely on their support, the tremendous pillars await the coming dome, the solid cement fastens tight the arched brick-work, and the mere physical excellencies of the work are patent and numerous. Everything is well enough so far as it goes, and in all candor we must say that there is every indication of a satisfactory continuation of the "giong." So long as the people's pockets are accessible, the marble quarries available, and the iron mines unexhausted, it will be possible to continue the erection of the Court-house. We should think a larger force of men might drive the work to completion easily within a twelvemonth, at a cost of an additional million. Probably two million dollars more will be used, and the very nearest time thought of is two years distant. That the building will be of great benefit to the courts and other offices of the law, there can be no doubt; but that it is wise for the county to initiate a proceeding whose cost is unestimated, whose period of operations may be indefinitely extended, and whose final plans are not even approached after years of progress, is a matter for very grave questioning.

Mr. TUCKER, the superintendent, is one of the best mason builders in the country, and under his competent direction the mechanical appliances for the furtherance of the work have been prepared, selected from the latest improvements known to science, and most valuable as labor-savers and time-economizers.

FROM SARATOGA.

The Trotting Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, JULY 13.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 13, 1865.

Owing to the judges having decided, in accordance with the rules of the Saratoga Racing Association, that the stallion *Harry Clay* and the Long Island gelding *Dexter*, who were entered for the mile heat purse of $1,250, down for decision on Wednesday, came clearly within the exclusive rule precluding two horses being owned or trained in the same stable; and as neither of the other two were on the ground, Wednesday's race went by the board, and that fixed for Friday was announced to take its place to-day. For this a two-mile heat race, for a purse of $1,250, much interest was manifested, it being believed that the slashing mare *Lady Sherman*, who is good at a distance, would be found able to cut the comb of the Long Island pet *Dexter*—the trot being reduced to a match between them, as neither *John Morgan*, *Stonewall Jackson* or *Ethan Allen* (the other three entered,) were on the ground. Unfortunately, another disappointment, beyond the foresight of the Racing Association, who had offered so liberal a prize, ensued, to the annoyance of the large number of intending visitors. Quite early in the morning, Mr. HOLCOMB, who has charge of *Lady Sherman*, notified the association, through Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, that he did not intend to start his mare, as she was sore, hence he should keep her in the stable. Subsequently it was understood that she would do so on receiving $500 out of the purse, win or lose, and that the *Dexter* party had agreed to give Mr. HOLCOMB that sum. This being in contravention of the high-toned management of the Saratoga Association, and of all fair-play rules, tending to mislead the public, and those visitors who anticipated witnessing a fair and square trot, and wearing very much the appearance of "a hippodrome affair," in which innocent people who bet their money on the result would be made to suffer, Mr. MORRISSEY, on behalf of the absent members of the association and himself, with a firmness that does him infinite credit, at once put a stop to the intended proceeding, pronounced *Lady Sherman* disqualified from starting, her owner's agent having previously notified him of his positive intention not to do so, leaving the *Dexter* party the option of sending him over the track for the entrance money of her, and the others to which he was entitled, and throwing the gates of the course open free of charge. This decision, from its justness, and the evident desire manifested to protect the public from fraud and the Saratoga Association from complicity or aspersion, was received with unqualified approbation by all but the interested few who anticipated "a good thing." At the appointed hour both *Dexter* and *Lady Sherman* came on the track, and jogged over it in company—the former leading, prior, it is supposed, to entering a protest against the wise decision which had been made—there were no judges in the stand, nor any notice taken of the proceedings beyond a note of it being taken by the Secretary of the association.

THE TROT FOR FRIDAY.

Thus, the original programme being unwelcomely terminated, an extra race was made for Friday—the association giving a purse of $500—mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for which the stallion *Harry Clay* and the gelding *Rattlesnake* are entered to go to wagon, and the gelding *Shiptimber* in harness, with the announced of all three starting.

THE STALLION YOUNG MORRILL,

who so readily defeated *Harry Clay* in the race of Wednesday, will be withdrawn by his owner at the end of the present trotting season, and be devoted to stud purposes. He is a magnificent stock horse, of immense power, great speed—for he can go "down among the twenties"—fine color, and all that can be desired for breeding purposes, for which he will be an exceedingly valuable acquisition. He is a son of *Old Morrill's*, and combines the Bullrush, Morgan and Messenger blood. He is the sire of *Draco*, the Boston *Fearnaught*, the fine colt *John Morrill*, (who was bought by JOHN C. FREMONT,) and other fine stock already. *Young Morrill* is matched again with *Harry Clay* at Springfield, Mass., and trots against *Boston Belle* and *Sorrel Dan*, at Boston, on the 5th of next month. He has also four matches against BECKWITH's *Young Bashaw*, at the Fashion Course, L. I., in October.

The Saratoga Races.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Friday, July 14, 1865.

The closing purse was won to-day by *Shiptimber* in five one-mile heats. *Rattlesnake* won the first heat and *Henry Clay* won the second. The time was very good, but not great.

J. D.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Michael Hahn, La.; Hon. A. Boody, New-York; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh; Hon. J. W. Morkley, Philadelphia; Clark W. Thompson, St. Paul; Col. H. L. Robinson, Washington, and Hon. James H. Lucas, St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. R. M. Price, New-Jersey; Maj. W. N. Dennison, U. S. A.; Col. Leech, U. S. A.; Gen. George E. Spencer, U. S. A.; Capt. R. W. Pearson, San Francisco; N. S. Constable, St. Louis, and W. W. Myers, U. S. N., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Chapman, U. S. V.; Baron Bennet, Swedish Legation; J. Renshaw, Norfolk, Va.; and Edward Douner, England, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Usher Tyler, Elmira, N. Y.; Lieut. W. B. Cushing, U. S. N.; Hon. Dovell Lyman, Middletown, Conn; Gen. G. P. Foster, U. S. V., and the Hon. Geo. W. Tift, Buffalo, N. Y., are at the Astor House.

Rev. Robert Nelson, Lynchburgh, Va., and Hon. N. B. Portman, England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Taxes on Incorporated Companies.

The following statement shows the amount of taxable property owned by incorporated companies doing business in this city:

	Personal Estate.	Real Estate.	Total Valuation.	Amount of Tax.
Banks	$69,689,041	$5,446,350	$75,135,391	$1,662,024 25
Ins Cos	29,863,517	1,045,628	30,909,345	667,641 78
Trust Cos.	1,804,484	105,000	1,909,484	41,244 85
F. Ins. Cos.	689,579	—	679,579	14,678 90
Sav. Banks	—	647,600	647,600	13,988 16
R. Cos	2,164,699	2,408,250	4,572,949	98,775 98
Exp. Cos	169,000	231,000	400,000	8,640 00
Gas Cos	3,332,793	2,925,000	6,257,793	135,168 32
Dock Cos	461,000	36,300	497,200	10,739 52
Nav. Cos	4,077,110	—	4,477,110	88,065 57
Ice Cos	93,469	30,000	123,769	2,673 41
Stage Cos	229,239	—	229,239	4,951 56
Miscel. Cos	2,175,171	1,243,100	3,418,271	73,834 60
Non-r. Cos.	335,150	411,000	746,150	16,116 84
Total	$115,074,252	$14,529,628	$129,603,880	$2,799,443 44

A large portion of the personal estate of these companies consists of United States securities, on which, by a recent decision of the courts, taxes cannot be collected. Those companies which have paid taxes on these securities are now seeking to recover the amounts. The taxable personal estate of the county has been by this decision reduced over $43,000,000.

STATUETTE AND BUST OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.—A statuette and a bust of Mr. LINCOLN, in bronze, both of which were manufactured in Paris, are now on exhibition at the establishment of Messrs. MAGUIN, GUEDON & Co., No. 2 Maiden-lane. The cast of the face in both works is admirable, as a striking and expressive likeness. In the statuette Mr. LINCOLN is represented holding in his left hand the Emancipation Proclamation, while his right hand retains the pen with which he has just affixed his name to the document. A long cloak or toga falls gracefully from the shoulders, without obscuring the figure in the least. Barring the pen, which seems out of place with the cloak, and a certain rigidity of *pose*, not characteristic of the late President when standing, the artist has achieved a success—so much of a success that it may be hypocritical to refer to these minor faults. The bust in all respects is unexceptionable.

PERSONAL.—Mr. CLIFFORD THOMSON, of this city, who, when the war broke out, was a capable and energetic reporter for the press, has just been commissioned by the President Major in the Fifth United States Colored troops. Major THOMSON, who is a brother of MORTIMER THOMSON, (Doesticks,) the well-known comic writer and lecturer, has served all through the war as an aid-de-camp on the staff of Major-Gen. PLEASONTON. His promotion has been nobly earned by hard service and numerous acts of gallant conduct in the field. His regiment is now stationed in Kentucky, but it is likely that he will be retained on Gen. PLEASONTON's staff.

THE ODDFELLOWS.—A circular has recently been issued by ISAAC M. VEITCH, of St. Louis, M. W. G. Sire of the Grand Lodge of U. S. Independent Order of Odd Fellows, declaring the unbroken unity of the Order throughout the United States. This high official further proclaims that any and every act or declaration to the contrary is null and void, and of no force or effect whatever. All Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments in the United States are invited to send representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States which will convene in Baltimore, on the third Monday of September, 1865.

The Facts in a Nutshell.

The question is often asked wherein the effects of laughing gas differ from chloroform when breathed to the point of insensibility. I answer: They are almost as different as light and darkness. Chloroform (and the same can be said of ether) depresses the nervous system; the gas exhilarates it. Chloroform nearly stops the circulation; the gas increases it. Chloroform often produces nausea and sickness, lingering in the system for days, and leaves it debilitated; the gas produces no nausea or sickness, does not linger in the system three minutes, and leaves it invigorated. (This last is not apparent except on delicate or feeble persons.) Chloroform contains no oxygen—the only life-giving element of the air—has a strong, pungent odor, and is quite suffocating to the lungs. The gas contains more oxygen than the air, has no odor at all, and is perfectly agreeable to the lungs. Chloroform cannot be breathed with safety to the point of insensibility to pain, by delicate, weak or nervous persons. All such can breathe the gas to perfect insensibility, and often feel stronger for a week afterward as the result. I speak from an experience of over two years, and on five thousand patients. Chloroform carries the patient toward the point of death. The gas carries the patient in the very opposite direction, viz.: into new and higher life. "The gas," says Sir Humphrey Davy, "must be the atmosphere of the seventh heavens." It certainly produces very happy sensations. A clergyman for whom we extracted eight teeth expressed the unanimous feeling of patients when he wrote opposite his name on our certificate roll: "When I entered the room and saw Dr. Colton's advertisement, 'Teeth extracted absolutely without pain,' I thought it a very bold statement. I now know it to be entirely true." Another wrote: "Far greater and better than even Dr. Colton recommends it." A physician wrote: "Without pain, and a funny dream." Another—"A great blessing to children." The fact that we have given the gas to over five thousand patients without one single case of injurious effects, or even unpleasant symptoms, is ample proof of its safety.

G. Q. COLTON.

Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—Advertisement.]

No Better Blood Purifier can be Obtained than Dr. JAYNE'S Alterative. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the liver, kidneys, &c., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long sustained popularity, and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are published each year in JAYNE'S Almanac. Read them and be convinced. Sold by all druggists.

The Qualities of Burnett's Cocoaine, as preventing the hair from falling, are truly remarkable.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Shirts! Shirts!! Shirts!!!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Fine improved yoke shirts made to order and a perfect fit warranted; three and four ply linen collars, neck ties and scarfs, gauze flannel under shirts and drawers; all kinds furnishing goods at retail by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 93 Bowery, N. Y.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Piles! Piles!—If you are afflicted with Bleeding or Itching Piles, use Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. It is a certain cure. Agents for New-York, No. 164 Bowery.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Elias HOWE, JR., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

We would by no means recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants; but of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP we can speak from knowledge. In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.—*Boston Christian Freeman.*

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Honey Soap,
GLYCERINE SOAP,
DEMULCENT SOAP,
WINDSOR SOAP,
Manufactured by
J. C. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 Park-row, New-York.
Upward of 100 different styles

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It leaves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Pianos and Melodeons to Let.—Forty new and second-hand 7-octave square and upright Pianos, of different makes, to let, in the city or country, or for sale on monthly installments. Prices reduced. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 431 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS.

MARRIED.

BULLARD—BESSELL.—On Wednesday, July 12, by Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, GEO. A. BULLARD, of New-York, and SARAH BESSELL, of Bristol, England.

BLEAKLEY—FANNING.—On Thursday, July 13, by Rev. Robert C. Mills, D. D., of Salem, Mass., JOHN F. BLEAKLEY and AMELIA D., daughter of the late Thomas Fanning, all of this city.

CRANE—MITCHELL.—On Wednesday, July 12, at Grace Church, by Rev. S. A. Crane, D. D., of East Greenwich, R. I., ALEX. B. CRANE, Lieut.-Colonel 85th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and LAURA CORNELIA, daughter of John W. Mitchell, Esq., of this city.

GASSNER—DE FREES.—On Tuesday, July 11, by Rev. Dr. Hiscock, Mr. ANDREW GASSNER and Mrs. JULIA NAOMI DE FREES, both of this city.

MINES—CATLIN.—On Thursday, July 13, at Trinity Church, New-York, by Rev. T. W. Punnett, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Castleton, S. I., assisted by Rev. Dr. Thrall and Rev. Wm. T. Webbe, Rev. FLAVEL S. MINES and ANNA LIVINGSTON READE, eldest daughter of Geo. Catlin, Esq., of Staten Island.

☞ California and Mobile papers please copy.

DIED.

ALVORD.—At Deal, N. J., on Thursday, July 13, LOUISA, adopted daughter of Charles F. and Mary Alvord.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday, July 14, ROBERT CAMPBELL, a native of Scotland, aged 30 years.

NOTICE.—The members of United States Lodge No. 207, F. & A. M., are notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, ROBERT CAMPBELL, from his late residence, No. 108 Bowery, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, The remains will be taken to Montreal for interment.

By order of the M.

HESTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, July 13, of apoplexy, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, in the 41st year of his age, late Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church.

Funeral services at the church on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family, Atlantic Lodge No. 50, I. O. of O. F., and the Masonic fraternity, as well as the members of the I. O. of O. F. generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia and Newark papers please copy.

McKEAG.—On Friday evening, July 14, ANN McKEAG, relict of William McKeag, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 131 West 15th-st.

RANDELL.—On Friday, July 14, FREELIE, only child of James W. and ANNA J. RANDELL, aged 6 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 114th-st., 2d and 3d avs.

REED.—At the residence of her mother, at Bethpage, L. I., CARRIE POWELL, wife of James H. Reed, Jr., and daughter of Sarah Z. and the late Richard Powell, aged 26 years and 5 months.

Funeral will be at Friends' Meeting-house at Bethpage, on Sunday morning, July 16, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Putnam County and Long Island papers please copy.

STONE.—ASHER STONE, youngest child of Chauncey G. and Mary Elizabeth, aged 2 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

SALTUS.—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday morning, July 14, MAY SANFORD, infant daughter of Nicholas and Minnie S. Saltus, aged 8 weeks.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 91 Montague-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

ST. JOHN.—At West Farms, on Friday, July 14, ALBERT ST. JOHN, aged 44 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at the Presbyterian Church at West Farms, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—At Eatontown, N. J., on Wednesday, July 12, Miss SUSAN WHITE, daughter of the late Benjamin White, of Shrewsbury, aged 64 years.

Funeral services on Saturday, at the Presbyterian Church at Shrewsbury, at 3 P. M.

AN APPEAL

TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

IMPOSITION UPON AN NNFORTUNATE SOLDIER, BY A WOODEN-LEG MANUFACTURER.

He advises a second amputation, whereby the poor fellow would run the risk of losing his life and must suffer for months. Because, forsooth, he could not fit his wooden leg to the stump, it must be cut off!!!. Read the following:

CAMP DENNISON, Ohio, June 18, 1865.

J. W. WESTON—*Sir:* Will you please send me a pamphlet or circular giving a description of your Metallic Legs? I am a veteran in prime of life, and wish to procure the best leg going. I lost my leg two inches above the ankle, and Dr. ——, of your city, advises me to have the second amputation. He says the stump is too long. Please address

LEWIS G. CRAIN,
Nelsonville, Athens County, Ohio.

In answer to the above, I wrote to Mr. Crain that I had fitted, can and do fit my Metallic Artificial Leg to stumps off at the ankle. Read Henry Tustin's certificate, page 11. His amputation is at the ankle.

On presenting a case applicable to the above before the commission appointed by the Surgeon-General to examine legs, &c., the president prevented me from exhibiting the same, by saying, "No! no! I do not wish to see it."

I acquainted him with the fact that the person I brought with me, Mr. Henry Tustin, had no ordinary amputation, but one at the ankle, and that I had never heard of a case being fitted with success by manufacturers of wooden artificial legs. It was of no avail, however. The summary manner in which this case was disposed of, which was certainly interesting and important in a surgical and mechanical point of view, satisfied me that further endeavors to obtain a hearing were useless, and I immediately bade the commissioners good-day.

This young man had my Artificial Stub on, and the Artificial Foot in his pocket, giving a practical illustration that one leg can be made to answer the purposes of two. On the night of the late President's funeral, he walked from Williamsburgh Ferry to his home, six miles, and said he experienced very little fatigue after it.

Henry Tustin, being duly sworn, says:

I hereby certify that, by Mr. Weston's written request, I accompanied him to the commission officially appointed to examine artificial legs, who were then sitting in Bleecker-st., and that said commission refused to examine my amputation, alleging that they knew all about it. I was then wearing Mr. Weston's Artificial Leg with the stub attached.

Henry Tustin, being duly sworn, testifies that the facts stated in the above are true. HENRY TUSTIN.

Sworn before me this 28th day of June, 1865.

MYLES BURKE, Justice of the Peace,
Maspeth, Queens County, L. I.

WESTON'S
PATENTED METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
Cork-lined, covered with flesh-colored leather, with rubber joints, and without cat-gut cords or spiral springs. It is self-adjusting, makes no noise, does not get out of order, is cheaper and lighter, and will last longer than the wooden legs, and is worn with ease and comfort. A real blessing to everybody so unfortunate as to need an artificial leg.
Send for a pamphlet.
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Office and Salesroom No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

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$5,000—Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
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WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

FILE FOR SALE.—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from its commencement to date. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

THE BROADWAY FIRE.
AMERICAN ARTISAN PATENT AGENCY, BROWN, COOMBS & CO., have removed temporarily to No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 5.

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FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

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MOREHEAD'S
NEURODYNE,
OR
NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE.

This remarkable preparation is a new gift of Chemical Science. It is designed for the relief of that most painful class of diseases known as *Nervous Complaints*, which are rarely benefited by the use of medicine or the skill of physicians.

NEURODYNE may be described as a compound, aromatic, etherial Essence, composed of ingredients of great Power and absolute purity. In the form here presented, as a NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE, it is believed to possess peculiar and valuable properties, never before combined in a remedial discovery. Its beneficial action is prompt and decisive, and its use not only harmless, but remarkably convenient and delightful.

NEURODYNE is a *sedative*—a soother of the nerves and of nervous excitement. It calms while it strengthens; soothes the nerves while it invigorates the muscular system. It readily imparts this balmy and vitalizing influence to the Brain or Sensorium, which is the centre and origin of nervous power. Hence its beneficial effects may be inferred and comprehended. Thus, in all cases of nervous pain, whether situate in the Head, Face or Limbs—in fact, in any part of the human organism—if the cause can be traced to Nervous disorder or derangement, rapid relief may be confidently promised.

The wonderful power of NEURODYNE to control nervous irritation and excitement is shown by its effects in cases of *wakefulness* or *inability to sleep*. Delicate persons who have been for several successive nights without rest, owing to an excited or agitated condition of the nerves, will find a prompt remedy in the balmy influence of NEURODYNE.

[*It is proper to state that this preparation does not contain a particle of Opium, Morphine, or any other narcotic or injurious substance.*]

There can be no doubt about the nervous origin of many of the most prevalent and distressing complaints. It would be useless to enumerate them. The disorders which early woo and finally wed the majority of American women are entirely of nervous character. The disease may appear in varied forms and be differently named, but the source is the same and that source is the nervous system. *Headache, Neuralgia, Tic Dolloureux, Weakness, Prostration* and so forth, through the long and painful list, spring from the same fountain. And here we have an explanation why the best efforts of the physician so signally fail in nervous complaints. *The means employed do not reach the seat of the disease.* Of course, the most potent remedies and the most skillful practitioners must be alike unavailing. Now, it is certain that NEURODYNE has a specific effect upon the SENSORIUM, and hence a direct action upon the whole nervous system. Its primary tendency seems to impart vitality to the Brain. Strength or vital power is thus given to the nerves, while, at the same time, pain is dissipated through the sedative influence of the Antidote. Healthful action now rapidly ensues; nervous agitation is diminished; pain gradually departs; the natural laws of being are reëstablished through the restored action of the nervous system, and, in the place of pain and disease, we hail the return of renewed health and strength. This is the theory of the remedial action and remarkable success attending the use of NEURODYNE.

Much more might be said, but this must suffice. The sole object of the discoverer is to introduce his NEURODYNE to the public. The verdict of its reality as a NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE shall be with the public. The *private* test of its merits by some of our most eminent citizens has been abundantly encouraging and satisfactory. If this be happily confirmed by *public* trial, a public benefit will result.

MOREHEAD'S NEURODYNE, or NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE, is carefully put up in bottles containing five ounces, with plain directions for use.

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Sole Proprietor,
No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

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"MOST POWERFUL TONIC."
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They are the most powerful exhilarant tonic in the world, is the concurrent testimony of thousands. Dr. JANEWAY, of the regular United States Army, says: "After an attack of typhoid fever, their use enabled me to resume my duties in a much shorter time than I thought possible, after so severe an illness. My appetite was immediately restored, and digestive organs resumed their functions quickly. An article prepared so carefully as it is, and from SO MANY VALUABLE MEDICINES is destined to receive the approbation of the medical faculty everywhere, when its merits become fully known."

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TRIUMPHANT.
IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.
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In reply to your inquiries as to how your safe stood the great fire which consumed Barnum's Museum and the entire block of adjoining buildings, we would say that everything in it was preserved in perfect order, almost as good as new. The safe gives good evidence of the great heat for several hours. When our store is rebuilt we shall want another, as after such a test we shall have none but your patent.
Yours truly,
WILLETTS & SKIDMORE,
Nos. 155 and 157 Fulton-st.
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No. 265 Broadway.

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JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
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CONTENTS:
THE CAPITOL CITY: DOES IT REPRESENT US?
SKETCHES OF SEVENTEEN EXECUTIONS THAT I HAVE WITNESSED. By GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, the correspondent.
THE JOURNALIST, a searching review of the serial and daily press.
SONG OF KING PESTILENCE. By MILES O'REILLY.
MY INCORRIGIBLE CORRESPONDENT, a Celtic-American story.
FIELD SPORTS, BREECH LOADERS vs. MUZZLE LOADERS—ANGLING, ITS IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
DOINGS OF AN UNCOMMON SCOUNDREL.
MILES O'REILLY vs. MRS. GRUNDY—$30,000 REWARD AND LIBEL DAMAGES $500,000!
CASE OF ISAAC V. FOWLER—A PLEA FOR PARDON.
GOV. FENTON ABOUT TO SET THE GUILLOTINE IN MOTION.
THE COMMON LAW ABOLISHED BY JUDGEMENT.
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R. R. R.

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RADWAY'S
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4. RUBBING THE SPINE.—If afflicted with spinal difficulties, or with diabetes, incontinence of urine, irritation of the bladder, paralysis of the spincter or the bladder, sluggishness of the kidneys, leuchorrhœa, whites, fleur albus, falling of the womb, and other uterine difficulties, Radway's Ready Relief, rubbed the entire length of the spine for ten or twenty minuets, twice a day, will cure the worst cases. We have over 1,000 well authenticated cases, where Radway's Ready Relief, by this method of application, has effected permanent and speedy cures.

5. All who, by exposure to hard service, either military, naval, or otherwise, or by the use of mercury have contracted painful diseases, and those suffering from rheumatism in any form, pains in the joints or limbs, palsy or paralysis, weakness, coolness in the extremities, and all pains and aches, lameness and other infirmities, will be quickly cured by the use of Radway's Ready Relief.

6. If the community is threatened with any infectious disease—either small-pox, yellow fever, typhus or typhoid fevers, Radway's Ready Relief is the best disenfectant in the world and a sure preventive to those who use it against attacks of these maladies. In cases of inflammation of the bowels, billious colic, painters' colic, or any active inflammatory disease, the Ready Relief will immediately afford ease and comfort. It possesses marked advantages over all preparations of opium, morphine, veratrine and other opiates and narcotics. It lull pains by imparting strength and vigor to the system and arousing the vital energies to a healthful action, instead of paralysing the perceptive faculties and making them insensible to pain. Let those who would live and enjoy health use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

7. To all who are sick and in pain, use the RELIEF. It can do no harm, and will surely do good. Persons who are weak, nervous and debilitated, a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a wine glass of water will do you more good than all the bitters in the world—keep your stomach clean and healthy, your breath sweet, your nerves strong, your spirits happy, your appetite good, and your digestion regular. A dose taken at bedtime will insure calm and pleasant sleep.

This remedy is truly a Family Medicine. It can be used with the positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or uneasiness exist.

It is the cheapest medicine in the world. One fifty-cent bottle contains more medicine, as well as being a superior medicine, than one dollar's worth of the ordinary pain-killers, liniments, &c., of the day.

One fifty-cent bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will do more good, and can be used for more purposes, than ten dollars expended for any other medicine in use.

READ WHAT MRS. WESTCOTT SAYS.
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LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.
July 1, 1865.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of L. S. office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof: and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst.
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Perſons Opening Accounts may Depoſit and Draw as they pleaſe, the ſame as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Intereſt on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchaſe or Sale of the various iſſues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the uſual commiſſion.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

SOUTHERN BANK.
NEW-ORLEANS, June 24, 1865.

This Bank has resumed its exchange operations, and gives its usual attention to collections for Northern and Western correspondents.

THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.

CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of a BOX lettered HARGOUS & CO.,

stolen from the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on the 13th inst., containing:

$15,000 Brooklyn City Water Loan Bonds, Nos. 2,311, 2,439, 3,290, 3,292, 3,293, 4,767, 4,768, 4,769, 4,770, 866, 847, 868, 869, 870, 2,313. $1,000 each.

$5,000 Illinois Central Bonds, Nos. 12,145, 12,147, 7,263, 2,007, 310, 311, 9,672, $500 each; No. 5,481, $1,000.

$5,000 Michigan Southern Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds, Nos. 330, 839, 1,941, 2,612, 2,680.

$12,000 Missouri State Bonds, Northern Missouri, 3,692, 3,692, $1,000 each.

St. Louis Iron Mountain, 1,666, $1,000 each; 2,046, 967, $1,000 each.

Draft £500 sterling on Baring Bros. & Co., London; £177 1s. 5d. on H. D'Oleine & Co., on Droege & Co., Manchester.

$1,340 67 in gold coin.

Certificate of Deposit issued by Manhattan Company, dated June 14, No. 463, $10,000; dated June 12, No. 466, $5,000; dated June 14, No. 471, $4,613 65.

Certificate of 100 shares Mariposa Mining Company, No. 2,067, name of James Hay.

Certificate No. 78, 250 shares Phillips' Petroleum Company.

The above reward will be paid on return of the papers, and no questions asked.

HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held June 6, 1865, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Henry Grinnell,	Samuel L. Mitchill,
Edmund Penfold,	Rufus R. Graves,
Hanson K. Corning,	Henry Davis,
Ogden Haggerty,	Henry G. Eilshemius,
Albert Ward,	William E. Shepard,
Charles Easton,	Lothrop L. Sturges,
Louis Lorut,	William R. Fosdick,
Samuel G. Glidden,	George F. Thomae,
Stephen Cambreleng,	Lawrence Turnure,
Thomas Scott,	J. Milton Smith,
Abm. R. Van Nest,	William Post,
Henry K. Bogert,	Samuel B. Caldwell,
Daniel G. Bacon,	Greenleaf K. Sheridan,
A. R. Frothingham,	H. B. Willmarth,
Thomas F. Youngs.	A. F. Roberts,
	S. H. Condict,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reelected President, and HENRY B. WILLMARTH, Vice-President for the ensuing year.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—100 shares for sale. Address H. P. S., with offer, name and residence, Box No. 4,181, New-York City.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrances No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets Harness, several second-hand Carriages.

C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A good Rockaway carriage, for one horse, is offered for sale at much less than value; can be seen at TAYLOR'S Repository, No. 47 Cedar-st., where other carriages are for sale cheap.

HORSE, WAGONS, BOILER AND ENGINE FOR SALE VERY LOW.—One horse, two wagons, a steam boiler, and engine of six horse, all in good order, for sale low, for the want of use.

LEONARD BROWN, No. 505 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH TRUSTEE mare, coming five years old, 15½ hands high, suitable for light wagon or saddle; very gentle. Apply corner 4th and Barrow sts., of M. B. WALLACE.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—NO TOP buggy, first rate order; also, second-hand rockaway light, two seats. Apply to S. R. SOUTHARD, No. 210 Market-st.

ROUND CORNER PLAYING CARDS.
ONE DOLLAR PER PACK.

All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners *will split*. The newly invented round corners obviate this difficulty, and are warranted to out-wear *four packs* of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all fancy-goods dealers and stationers, and by the manufacturers,

SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
13d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

DEPOSITS MADE BY THE 20TH JULY, WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM 1ST JULY.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK,
ASSETS..................................$1,490,318 11

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,675,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.

Five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, (free from government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17. Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6TH-AV., June 30, 1865.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. All interest not drawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.

R. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEEDS & SWANSBORO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEO. E. LEEDS,
ALFRED H. SWANSBORO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEEDS & HALL, and will transact a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business at No. 46 Broad-st.

THEO. E. LEEDS,
ROBT. L. S. HALL.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of HURXTHAL & SEARS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

BEN. HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

This is to certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and that,

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is DRINKER & ANDERSON.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is: Importing and jobbing of general dry goods to be carried on in the City of New-York.

3. That the names of the general partners are JOSEPH H. DRINKER, of the City of New-York, JOHN ANDERSON, of the City of Brooklyn.

That the names of the special partners are BEN. HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which BEN. HURXTHAL, as such special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the fifteenth (15th) day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first (31st) day of December, 1868.

JOSEPH H. DRINKER,
JOHN ANDERSON,
BEN. HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof; and that

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is HURXTHAL & BARNUM.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and jobbing of clothing, to be carried on in the City of New-York.

3. That the names of the general partners are: LEWIS HURXTHAL, of the City of New-York, and CHARLES BARNUM, of Flushing, Long Island; that the names of the special partners are: BEN HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which BEN HURXTHAL as such special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, 1868.

L. HURXTHAL,
CHAS. BARNUM,
BEN HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of PATTERSON & MARSH, has been dissolved by mutual consent. NICHOLAS PATTERSON, who has purchased the interest of AUGUSTUS W. MARSH, will fulfill all the contracts of the firm, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

NICHOLAS PATTERSON,
AUGUSTUS W. MARSH.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 24, 1865.

NOTICE.—We continue the business of PATTERSON & MARSH, and offer our manufactures of a large variety of cooking, heating and parlor stoves; also, water coolers, bath tubs, tin, pressed and japanned ware, at the lowest figures in this market.

NICHOLAS PATTERSON & CO.,
Nos. 81 and 83 West 2d-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of BROOKS & DEARING, in the business of coffee roasting, &c., at Nos. 24 and 26 Peck-slip.

GEORGE W. BROOKS,
THOMAS DEARING.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN of this city, with a good presence and a kind, loving heart, middle-aged, but never married, of unexceptionable habits, Christian principles, culture, some property and high social position, desires to correspond, sincerely, with an amiable and prepossessing lady of wealth, refinement and respectability, in view of matrimony. All communications sacredly confidential. Address, in good faith and sincerity, with full particulars, PHILIP SIDNEY, Box No. 171 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, AGED 25, NOT bad looking, and of good disposition and business prospects, desires to open a correspondence with an educated young lady, with a view to matrimony. Communications will be treated with all merited attention and confidence. Address S. HARK, Williamsburgh Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

The INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 516 Broadway, has, by its Trustees, declared a dividend, free from government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, 1865, on sums of $5, and not exceeding $500, at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, and on larger sums at the rate of Four per Cent. per Annum, payable with the extra dividend on and after MONDAY, July 17. This dividend and extra dividend are credited to depositors, and draw interest from July 1, the same as principal.

JULY 13, 1865. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a four months Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free from government tax, at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 12, 1865.

The directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after 17th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOCUM, President,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 347 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.

J. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after the 10th instant.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Old Stock of this company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10) payable on demand and the government tax.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 11 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND. — A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.

B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable to the stockholders on the first day of August next. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall, corner of William-st., July 6, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., and the government tax thereon, payable on the 10th inst.

WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 12th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., July 11, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. (free of government tax) is payable on demand.

JAMES E. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 10.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

KEEP COOL!!

But how to do it, that's the question, when the dog star rages, and

The Sun's perpendicular rays
Illumine the depths of the sea,
And the fishes as hot as a blaze
Say, "Bless us, how sweaty we be."

One certain way to accomplish it, is to partake of the contents of the splendid double-plated
ICE PITCHERS,
such as are sold by
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION.
USE SCHULTS' WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL.

The "Enamel" will remove the worst cases of Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Patches, or Sunburn, in from four to six days. It whitens the skin permanently, and imparts a freshness and transparency to the complexion, which is perfectly natural and without injury to the skin. No toilet is complete without it. Price by mail, sealed and post paid, 50 cents.

Address C. F. SCHULTS, 285 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.

WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,

will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 sets of United States harness, consisting of
143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
9,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
5,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harness, and
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness.

This harness has been used in the public service, but is still servicable for road and farming purposes.

Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots of 100 sets and upwards.

Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.

Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.

Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.

Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.

The sale of harness at public auction, advertised June 17, is discontinued.

The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.
50,000 TONS.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their twenty-eighth monthly auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, their entire anticipated receipts, at Elizabethport, for the month of August next.

The quantity to be offered on this occasion will not be less than
FIFTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be fully made known at the time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick-merchants and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. Mules will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:
GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.
Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

20,000 TO 60,000 TONS OF
PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

JOHN EWEN, President.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.
ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of July inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 20,000 to 60,000 tons of FRESH MINED "PITTSTON" COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata, during the month of August.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
CONTENTS OF SHIP-YARD FOOT OF EAST 18TH-STREET.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on MONDAY, July 17, 1865, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, foot of East 18th-st., by order of Squires & Marsh, assignee of Van Deusen Bros., the contents of the ship-yard, consisting of steam-engines and boilers 20-horse power, saw-mill, bolts, spikes, jack-screws, augurs, anvils, blacksmith tools, boat-davits, cranks, blocks, clinch-rings, oak logs and planks, wedges, oak and chestnut timber, do. footbooks, trucks, carts and harness, brick office, Herring safe, &c., &c. The whole to be sold positively, without reserve.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
6,000 BALES UPLAND AND 2,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON
will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT,
ON
THURSDAY, July 20, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the Custom-house three days before the sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The entire stock of the estate of Geo. Brodie, so many years the leader of fashions for Harper's and Gody's *Magazines*, consisting of French, English and American cloaks, mantillas, cloak and dress trimmings, laces, &c., &c.; will be sold regardless of cost, to close the concern, before the 21st.

MAJOR THOMPSON, Assignee,
No. 300 Canal-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION OF PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND 83D-ST., estate of Ritter Hadley, deceased, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., Referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York: Bowery, No. 164—3-story brick house; lot 24.6x100. Bowery, Nos. 166 and 166½—3-story frame house; lot 28.6x100. Bowery, Nos. 212 and 212½—3-story brick store; lot 25x100. Bowery, No. 248 and 248½—3-story brick house; lot 21x93.4. East 83d-st.—1 lot north side, 203.4 east of 3d-av. 25.5x102.2. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

WAKEMAN & LATTING, Attorneys.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 15, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
200 boxes fresh Menton lemons, landing from steamer.
400 packages Malaga raisins.
25 bags filberts.
500 bags peanuts.
8 bags hemp seed.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 21, East River:
98 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
1924 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig "Gabrielle," from Palermo.

ANDREW M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will sell at auction at the rooms of BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 694 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of August, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., the remaining assets of the estate of the late firm of Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co., of the City of New-York, consisting of notes and book accounts, of which a list and statement may be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

LOWELL MASON, Jr., Assignee.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell on TUESDAY, July 18, at 10 o'clock, the new and handsome furniture contained in dwelling on Kent-av., first door south of Bush-st.: Rosewood piano, mahogany sofas, chairs, &c.; Brussels and other carpets, &c., &c.; parlor, dining-room, kitchen and bedroom furniture. Sale positive. Terms cash, in bankable money.

STATIONERY.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The undersigned being the oldest envelope manufacturers in this country, and having the amplest facilities, are always ready to supply, by the thousand or by the million, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern and color, at the lowest prices. Samples furnished when called for.

WM. P. LYON & WITTEMORE.
No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

$25 REWARD.—SAMUEL WOOD LEFT the residence of his father, in 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., July 11, at 8½ o'clock A. M. When last seen he was entering a 3d-av. railroad car. Aged 10 years, 4 feet 5 inches in height, light complexion, dark hair; he wore a suit of blue flannel clothes, straw hat with brown ribbon, boots with caps on the toes, and a black ring on one finger. The above reward will be paid for his return to his parents at the above-named residence, or his father's place of business, No. 39 Burling-slip. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

BARTON WOOD.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HIDES, TALLOW, HOOFS, HORNS, CHUCKS, SHINS AND TONGUES.

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1865.

Sealed proposals, *in duplicate*, are invited until the 21st day of JULY, at 12 o'clock M., for hides, tallow, hoofs, horns, chucks, shins and tongues, of all government cattle slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, for four months from the commencement of the contract, or such time as the Commissary General may determine.

The above articles to be collected by the contractor, and removed from the various places at which the cattle are killed, at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge.

The number of cattle used monthly vary, and are now killed at Chain Bridge, Giesboro, Convalescent Camp, Washington and Alexandria, but other places may occur within the prescribed limits where these articles will be required to be collected

The contractor shall be liable for all the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins and Tongues, coming from all the Government Beef Cattle slaughtered, unless it can be made satisfactorily to appear to the Subsistence Department that all due exertion, diligence and care, was made to obtain such articles.

Payment will be required every ten days, in Government funds.

The bids will state the amount, per animal, for the articles referred to, and be accompanied by a guarantee, certificate, affidavits of each guarantor, and oath of allegiance. Blank forms can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney or United States Judge. The certificate must be in the following form:

I hereby certify that from evidence entirely satisfactory to me, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for double the amount for which they offer to be security.

No bids will be considered unless made out in conformity with the usual form, and are accompanied by a guarantee, certificate and affidavits.

All bidders must forward with their proposals an oath of allegiance, unless one may be on file with the officer who shall open the bids, and no proposals not fully complying with these requirements will be considered or regarded as a proposal within the meaning of this advertisement.

The contractor will be held accountable for the hides, tallow, hoofs, horns, chucks, &c., from the morning of the 27th inst.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, to respond to their names, and all bids must be indorsed, "Proposals for purchasing Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c., and be directed to the undersigned.

G. BELL, Lieutenant-Colonel and C. S.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelop, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Forty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading and curb and guttering One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating and grading the sidewalks and curb and gutter the streets between West and Washington streets, which intersect West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

For rebuilding Pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number sixty, North River.

For rebuilding outer portion of Pier number twenty, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number thirty-eight, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL
AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, Plaintiff, against D. H. DUNCAN, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—[U. S. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, cancelled.] To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, with interest from the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated June 16, 1865.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1865.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
je24-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, Plaintiff, *against* D. H. DUNCAN and JOHN DOE, comprising the firm of D. H. DUNCAN and CO., Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.) 50 cent U. S. Rev. stamp cancelled.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 106 Broadway, in the city of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars with interest on $5,000 thereof from May 1, 1865, and on $10,000 thereof from the 5th day of May, 1865, besides the costs of this action.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated June 9, 1865. No. 106 Broadway, N. Y.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1865.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
je24-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES JOHNSON, Plaintiff, *against* ELLEN C. JOHNSON, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, on the 9th day of June, 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

[U. S. Rev. Stamp canceled June 9, 1865.]

JOSEPH T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
DATED June 9, 1865. je10-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. P. ASCOUGH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Robb & Ascough, No. 60 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—New-York, June 16, 1865.

je17 law6mS.* JOHN D. ASCOUGH, Administrator.

ASTROLOGY.

WONDERFULLY STRANGE!
MADAME M. H. PERREGAULT,

Who has astonished the scientific classes of Paris and London, has now permanently located herself at Albany, N. Y. Madame Perregault, by the aid of her wonderful instrument, known as the horoscope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the patron, together with the date of marriage, leading traits of character, occupation, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a written guarantee that the picture is what it purports to be. By stating age, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, and inclosing 50 cents, and stamped envelope, addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail.

Address
Madame M. H. PERREGAULT,
Post-office Drawer No. 292,
Albany, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THOSE WISHING TO BECOME RICH or successful in anything they wish, should send for one or all of the Gipsies' Seven Secret Charms, as they are all-important to success. For further particulars as to their great benefits and uses, send a postage stamp to E. F. MAYO, Ballston Spa, N. Y., and get full explanation.

THE SPARE BED AND BED TO SPARE.—Have you seen it at No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st? [illegible] S. SENNEY & CO

FOR SALE.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An excellent residence in good order and two acres of land well cultivated and supplied with fruit and shade trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c., situated at Flatbush, Long Island, within 55 minutes of New-York—cars run every 15 minutes; house new, substantially built with all modern improvements and necessary out-building. Good city property will be taken in exchange and the terms will be liberal. Apply to HAGNAI & SMITH, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A furnished two-story and attic basement house, with 4 acres of ground, on the Shrewsbury River, opposite the Highlands of Nevisink; plenty of good bearing fruit trees; a large bed of early asparagus, beside lot for garden truck; a roomy house in good order; barn, carriage-house, &c.; cow, horse and carriage, buggy and farm wagon; to be sold low for cash, and immediate possession given. For further particulars apply to THOMAS L. PARKER, Jr., No. 193 South-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE IN PITTSFIELD—BERKSHIRE County, Mass., a first-class country residence, comprising spacious modern buildings and 28 acres of rich land, well ornamented with a pleasant grove and pond, fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees and hedges. It is about fifteen minutes' walk from the post-office, retired, and affords a beautiful view of the village and the surrounding mountains. Inquire of Messrs. COLT & PINGREE, Pittsfield, or of E. H. LUDLOW, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

40,000 ACRES IOWA AND 15,000 ILLINOIS lands, one to fifteen dollars per acre; also, farm and factory property near this city of 500 acres; large mill and water power, mansion, thirty dwellings, store, extensive outbuildings, 6,000 peach trees and other fruit in proportion, and valuable quarry, for sale a bargain on easy terms. A large number of farms, country seats, &c., all sizes, locations and prices.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

SEA-SHORE FARM FOR SALE—DElightfully located on the south side of Staten Island, near Ettingville Railroad Depot, within an hour of Wall-st., with water front of about 800 feet; 38 acres, 34 tillable, balance woodland; house and outbuildings; superior view; neighborhood unexceptionable; boating, bathing, fishing, yatching, &c., at the door. Price $12,000; terms easy. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—20 acres of land with good house and fully stocked with the best varieties of fruit in full bearing, yielding good profits: beautifully located; two miles from the landing. Apply to C. G. BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st., or J. A. M. BARRETT, No. 23 Park-place.

A MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—With five acres of land, coach and bath-house, garden, fruit; oysters and clams on the shore belonging to the place, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., 26 miles from this city. Apply to O. H. JONES, No. 263 5th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—450 ACRES, AND 16 ACRES AT Hyde Park; 200 acres at Rhinebeck; 278 acres near Poughkeepsie; 131 acres, stock, crops, $2,500; 100 acres, $4,000; 7 acres, $600; house and lot, $400; must be sold.
JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, TWO STORIES, ATtic and cellar; seven rooms; five lots; on 97th-st., between Broadway and Hudson River; view of river; terms easy; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 59 Liberty-st., third floor, rear.

DELIGHTFUL HOME ON RARITAN RIVER.—Fifty acres choice land, fruit abundant; convenient to depot; scenery grand. A bargain.
JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, WITH stable, on southeast corner of 5th-av. and 38th-st. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF HIGH STANDING CAN secure a spacious suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, (parlor, dining and four bed rooms,) in a large house on Madison-av., occupied by a family of four adults, who offer a strictly first-class home and a private table. Address with name, E. E., Box. No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARD—AT HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 15 Laight-st., one door from St. John's Park; good rooms, plain diet, Turkish baths, electric baths, vapor baths, Swedish movements, &c; only those who desire strong and healthy bodies need apply; terms from $7 to $20 per week.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWMAN Springs, Red Bank, New-Jersey, can be obtained at the delightful situation on the banks of the North Shrewsbury River, one and a half miles from the village of Red Bank. Green, shady walks, rustic Summer houses, cold crystal and iron springs, fine fishing, gunning and bathing on the premises. Now open by J. W. GRIGGS.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN Summer board at Claverack, N. Y.: beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; assembly room 80 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD ROOMS, PLEASant location, at Milton, 75 miles from the city, on the Hudson. Terms, from $6 to $8 per week. Address T. WOOLSEY, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, or Mrs. A. P. WOOLSEY, Milton.

BOARD AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—WITH good rooms, five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire of McKILLOP & SPRAGUE, No. 37 Park-row, or R. WOODFORD, Peekskill.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.
LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—HAS TO LET A FEW desirable rooms, just vacated. This favorite resort is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., and returning arriving in New-York at 8 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

USINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A WHOLESALE and retail dry goods and grocery-store, now doing a good trade in Peekskill, N. Y.; is situated on Main-st., and acknowledged to be the best stand in town; a rare chance for an enterprising man; the present owner has other business which requires his attention. For particulars address J. H. MASON, Peekskill, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAINS.—FOR SALE, STATE and County Rights of Gilbert's new patent coal ash sifter; it fits any common flour barrel, the coal passing through a spout into the hod, the ashes into the barrel, and does not require to be removed until the barrel is full of ashes, and makes no dust.
RUFUS BLAKE, No. 5 Tryon-row.

A LEADING MERCANTILE HOUSE DEsires to enter into liberal arrangements with a gentleman of energy, who is thoroughly acquainted with the prominent merchants of this city. Address Box No. 803 New-York Post-office.

EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND forge shops for sale cheap, on easy terms; doing a large, profitable business; convenient to the city; buildings, machinery, patterns, tools, &c., complete, and all in good order.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a grocery store, doing a large business. Address GROCER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS,

with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack For sale by the manufacturers.
SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A SHORT OR long time, or for sale; house contains nine rooms; two-story; 42 by 30; person hiring can get all the vegetables, milk, &c., from the owner, adjoining; located in Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y.; distance 30 miles. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, from 12 to 3, at No. 153 Bowery, New-York. Also, very desirable tenant property in the Seventh Ward for sale.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.

Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COTTAGE AT SING Sing, with ⅜ of an acre; fine view, pleasantly situated on State-st. terrace; newly repaired and painted; gas, range, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., J. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELIGIBLE CORNER store, on Murray-st.; a prominent location for a steamship or transportation office, or other agency. Address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a house and barn, with five acres of land, beautifully situated. Apply to R. LANGDON, Jr., No. 3 College-place.

LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 44 PARK-PLACE, running through to No. 39 Barclay-st., four lofts, each 25x160 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLES TO LET—30 STALLS, IN 18TH-ST., between Irving-place and 3d-av. Apply on the premises Monday, 10½ to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—THE SUBscriber wants to buy a comfortable house, with about one acre of ground, in a genteel neighborhood, from five to thirty miles from the city, and contiguous to railroad depot. Any person having property of the above description to sell may find a purchaser by addressing J. B., box No. 165 *Times* Office, for one week, stating full particulars of location, &c.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, two rooms, small bedroom and sitting-room, by two single gentlemen, either with or without board, between 14th and 23d sts., west of Broadway, not over three squares from the latter. Terms must be moderate. Address F., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 251 and 253 Madison avenue,
will reopen on Wednesday, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 11th until that time.
Address by letter as above.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,

AT

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY,

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WILL open its next session WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. This is a regularly chartered and organized college, with superior advantages for a thorough and elegant education, at a moderate expense. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

AT PAINE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY—BOOKkeeping, writing, arithmetic, spelling, &c., taught at hours suiting, without classes. Terms, full business course, $15 to $20; ladies' writing lessons, $2. Instruction every day and evening.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—GRADUATE West Point for first-class military school; male teacher, New-York public school, $1,200; also female teacher, $800; classical teacher for military school and one for New-York select school; Methodist preceptress for female college; French lady for city; several music teachers and one for drawing and painting. All who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—THROUGHOUT the country for supplying SCHOOLS and ACADEMIES with PRINCIPALS and ASSISTANTS. Address all applications for *Teachers* to the "NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 486 Broadway, N. Y."

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

A TEACHER DESIRES TO VISIT EUrope as a tutor or secretary. Address T. E. G., Box No. 87 Williamstown, Mass. References—William E. Dodge, Rev. H. Crosby, Pres. Hopkins, &c.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY the week; no objections to going to the country. Address M. A., Station G, New-York City.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A STORE, TO do light or heavy work, as porter or otherwise, by a young man recently from the army; satisfactory references given. Address WM. B. CHURCH, in care of John Hooper & Co., advertising agents, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, (colored;) the best of city reference given. Apply at WM. ROPES & CO.'S, corner Maiden-lane and Front-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man who has good references. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

TO OIL COMPANIES.—A PERSON HAVING experience and practical knowledge in the boring and management of oil wells, is desirous of obtaining the management of some large oil company's interest, (West Virginia preferred.) References first-class. Address, for three days, W. G. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY TOWNSHIP and county, to sell GRANT AND SHERMAN, their CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS. By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Washington and his Generals," &c., &c., comprising popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union army, including graphic descriptions of battles, sieges, adventures, &c., with numerous steel portraits and battle scenes. Sold only by agents. To all seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is offered to make money. For terms and territory, address at once, with stamp, E. B. TREAT, Publisher, No. 130 Grand-st., N. Y.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHING A PLEASANT home near this city, and able and willing to superintend the household arrangements of a small family in compensation for her board, may find such by addressing H., Box No. 384 Post-office, New-York. References required.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN, A smart, active boy; one residing with his parents and acquainted with the city; wages $3 per week. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,253 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS NURSE and seamstress; must be neat, obliging and a good sewer, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED — THREE EXPERIENCED SALESmen for the retail button trade. Address by letter, for three days, R. S., Post-office Box No. 6,858, giving reference and salary expected.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and farmer; must be a Protestant, and have undoubted references as to character. Apply this day and Monday at No. 94 Rivington-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS IN A PRIVATE FAMily a short distance in the country; must understand her business. Apply at No. 20 West 19th-st., before 1 P. M., on Monday, July 15.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NONE others need apply. Call at No. 132 West 14th-st., after 10 o'clock on Saturday.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands taking care of horses; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 122 West 25th-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

MILITARY.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
FOURTH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY are directed to assemble at the armory, on SUNDAY, July 16, at 7½ o'clock A. M., in fatigue dress, (white pants,) to escort the 17th Regiment Veteran Volunteers on their return.

Members of other companies in the regiment are invited to participate in the parade.

By order of
WM. H. RIBLET, Captain.
HENRY H. HOLLY, Orderly.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT WITH partial descriptive-lists can have all their arrearages collected and cashed by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway.

SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS who enlisted in the years 1862-3-4, and not paid their State bounty, can be paid by applying at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, Aug. 5

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, July 15
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY, July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, July 22
GLASGOW	WEDNESDAY, July 26

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)

Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.

For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS.

"BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15,
at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70. Steerage, $30; in Currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, first class, $40; second class, $30.
Steerage, $20.

STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
CLEIT, Commander,

Will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, July 22.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-clas steamships.

The
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Master,
will leave Pier No. 14, E. R., on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, July 22.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
EUTERPE,
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine United States Mail steamship
LODONA,
WM. R. HOVEY, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN, & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on July 27.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow SATURDAY, July 22.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The HATTERAS will leave as above every Saturday. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGAtion Company's Steamship LOUISIANA, MAC NIVEN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 47 North River, on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock.

Passengers will please be on board at 11½ o'clock.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MORNING STAR will follow on Wednesday, July 19.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 27.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:15 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M.; 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

TO PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the new and magnificent steamers
METEOR and PEWABIC,

will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every MONDAY, at 8 P. M., and Detroit, Mich., every TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., and Port Sarnia every TUESDAY, at 10 P. M. For real comfort and pleasure, the Lake Superior trip is unequaled on this continent. The best speckled trout fishing in the world, and nowhere can the invalid realize such substantial benefit as in the cool, dry and invigorating climate of Lake Superior. It is also the cheapest trip offered, being only about 3½ cents per mile, which includes state-rooms and meals.

For information or securing of rooms, apply to
GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.

NIAGARA FALLS, WHITE MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, River St. Lawrence, with its thousand islands and world-renowned rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Saratoga, &c., can be had at much reduced rates for the round trip, at the general agency of the Grand Trunk and Royal Mail Line Steamers, No. 279 Broadway. EDWARD P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.

The steamer HUGUENOT. Inquire at Staten Island Ferry office, Pier No. 19 North River, New-York.

TO LET—TO EXCURSION PARTIES, DUDLEY'S and Myers' Groves; barges *Walter Sands, Wm. Jay Haskett* and *Wm. H. Morton*; also steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. E. MYERS & CO., foot Morton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
and positively last night of the
WALLACK-DAVENPORT COMBINATION,
on which occasion will be presented the
STRONGEST BILL YET OFFERED,
consisting of the highly successful Dickens drama of
OLIVER TWIST.
with Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as BILL SYKES,
Mr. J. W. WALLACK as FAGIN THE JEW,
and Miss ROSE EYTINGE as NANCY SYKES
and Douglas Jerrold's beautiful nautical drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

WILLIAM	Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN	Miss ROSE EYTINGE.

Mr. Davenport's beautifully artistic performance of William has won for him undying fame. In the course of the drama he will sing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and "A Yankee Ship and a Yankee Crew," and dance a sailor's hornpipe with Miss M. Everett.

MONDAY—First appearance since his return from Europe of the talented and popular young comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose recent successes in his Hibernian delineations before
THE MOST CRITICAL AUDIENCES OF THE OLD WORLD
have stamped him as
THE MOST NATURAL AND ARTISTIC REPRESENTATIVE of Irish life NOW LIVING.
He will appear in his truly great impersonation of TIM O'BRIEN in Brougham's Domestic Drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
and also as
HANDY ANDY,
in W. R. Floyd's successful adaptation of Lover's celebrated novel of that name.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

The highly-gifted, young and fascinating artiste,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
will appear for the LAST TIME
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
in the sensational play entitled the
ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
in which she has achieved a genuine success.

Angel of Midnight,
Angel of Justice,
Cupid, Angel of Love, } MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
Angel of Vengeance,
Angel of Mercy,

FIRST MATINEE, THIS SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
In rehearsal, THE WONDER,
YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU,
ANTONY and CLEOPATRA.
Seats may be secured in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NINTH GRAND GERMAN SINGING FESTIVAL.
SUNDAY, JULY 16,
MONDAY, JULY 17,
TUESDAY, JULY 18.

The ticket offices for the sale of reserved seats, at the Academy and F. Schubert & Co. No. 820 Broadway, will be open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. this day.

Admission	$1 00
First Tier Boxes (reserved four seats)	8 00
Balcony Reserved Seats	1 50
Amphitheatre	50

Private boxes for sale at the office of Chas. Amann, Esq., No. 107 Wall-st.

FOR PROGRAMME SEE FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.
LOUIS GEILFORSS, Cor. Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

The members and attaches of the above late establishment are requested to meet at St. David's Hall, No. 93 Canal-st., SATURDAY, July 15, at 10 A. M.
JOHN BRIDGMAN,
C. K. FOX,
TONY DENIER.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated Medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in private cases, by safe remedies and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will, by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE.
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HOUSE FILLED TO OVERFLOWING NIGHTLY.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) July 15,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
FOURTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY,
(his fourth appearance in America) as
SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
(fourth appearance in New-York) as
ARRAH MEELISH.

The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.

THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Philippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
by S Wallis.
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
by J. Johnson and assistants.
ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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8th-av., between 108th and 110th-sts.
Proprietor..........PAUL FALK.
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON JULY 15, AT 4:30.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS.
A most brilliant programme will be presented.

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PROSPECTUS.

The want of a well-regulated Public Museum, commensurate with the dignity of the metropolis of America, the great City of New-York, has long been felt. It is now proposed to proceed to the completion of an enterprise commenced before the war by a number of our most influential citizens, by the formation of a Museum that will be an honor and an ornament to the metropolis, to be located in the most populous part, and in the midst of the dwellings of the residents, and near the centre of the city, in the vicinity of Union and Madison squares, two sites offered in these localities now being under consideration.

A collection of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, Wax Figures, Trophies and rare Works of Art, are now in possession, and will be extensively increased by purchases from foreign countries. Various branches of scientific knowledge will be exemplified in specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy, Conchology, Archæology, &c., &c.

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The management will be under the direction of the President, John Banvard, Esq., whose business abilities in this specialty are as well known in Europe as they are in this country.

FREE ENTRANCE.

Special certificates of stock, representing five shares each to the capital stock, will be issued, which will convey to the holder of each the right of entrance at all times to the Museum and entertainments, except holidays. The holder of THREE of these special certificates will have the right of entrance at all times with his family.

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The books for the stock are now open, payable in four installments, the first installment payable at the time of subscription.

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LOST—A HEAVY GOLD CHAIN BRACELET ON Thursday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, in 5th-av., between 27th-st. and Central Park. A liberal reward will be paid for it at No. 24 West 27th-st.

THE NINTH SANGERFEST

A Grand German Festival To-day and Next Week.

A Torchlight Procession, Review in the Park, and Speeches by the Mayor and Others.

GRAND CHORUS OF WELCOME TO-NIGHT.

The Official Programme and All About It.

Our German fellow-citizens are unrivaled in the success which crowns their efforts to make their social life happy and enjoyable. Unlike the native American, the naturalized German never forgets his childhood or youth; to him the pleasures of life, the innocent recreations of early days are as bright and as desirable now as ever. Their pic-nics, concerts, reunions, glee clubs and festal associations bear ample and continuous testimony to the fact of their hearty appreciation of the good in life, and their equal determination to hold fast all that is good as long as their Teutonic tabernacles remain this side the swelling flood.

Preëminent among the festivities of the German-American population of the country is the singing-club, with its attendant train of anniversaries and frequent meetings. In every city of the land there are many of them, and here we have several whose name and reputation are national and enduring. In years gone by it was the cheerful custom of these jovial songsters to meet at a designated place and have a prolonged festival, or

UNITED SANGERFEST.

The ninth celebration of the kind is to be held next week in this city, and the first part of the programme which is public in its nature and most interesting, will take place, to-night, in the City Hall Park. From numerous out of town places large delegations, which we give in detail below, are arriving or expected. The comers embrace all the best known singers of the several clubs or associations, and in addition to the general and hilarious state of fun and good fellowship anticipated, there will be presented some of the finest musical effects ever known in our city.

The names of the gentlemen who comprise

THE HONORARY COMMITTEE.

are as follows, and represent our best known and most influential German citizens:

Philip Bissinger, President.
Emil Sauer, Vice-President.
Fr. Kapp and Fr. Schutz, Orators.
Karl F. Loosey, Leopold Bierwirth, W. A. Kobbe, Mayor Gunther, R. A. Withaus, Charles Detmold, H. Marcuse, H. Stensling, E. Bredt, Theo. Havemeyer, C. Poppenheusar, Wm. Steinway, M. Hilfer, Louis Jay, — Dambmann, Jr., P. Brangis, R. Sexon, J. Windmuller, L. Burger, A. Willman, Carl Amance, George Steinbuner, P. F. Steffen, F. W. Schmidt.

Mr. Louis Geilfuss is the Corresponding Secretary and to his courtesy we are under obligations for much valuable information.

Thus far the

LIST OF DELEGATIONS.

is as follows:

From Philadelphia—Arion, 27 men, guests of the Union Maennerchor; Aurora, 20 men, guests of the Fidelia; Beethoven Gesangverein, 21 men, guests of the Beethoven Maennerchor; Caecilia Gesangverein, 42 men, guests of the Schwabischer Saengerbund; Germania Maennerchor, 22 men, guests of the Germania; Eintracht, 20 men, guests of the Liedertafel der Vereinigten Social Reformer; Liedertafel deutschen Gemeinde, 46 men, guests of the Saengerrunde; Orpheus, 26 men, guests of the Social Reform Liedertafel; Saengerbund, 66 men, guests of the Schillerbund; Saengerrunde, 26 men, guests of the Loreley; Socialer Liederkranz, 42 men, guests of the Frohsinn; Teutonia Saengerbund, 19 men, guests of the Sing Academie; Columbia Maennerchor, 12 men, guests of the Allemania, Junger Maennerchor, 38 men, guests of the Colonia; Liedertafel, 49 men, guests of the Social Reform Gesangverein; Maennerchor, 29 men, guests of the Teutonia; Teutonia Maennerchor, 28 men, guests of the Liedertafel.

From Baltimore—Arbirter Gesang Verein, 34 men, guests of the Germania; Arion, 35 men, guests of the Euphonia; Germania Maennerchor, 37 men, guests of the Saengerrunde of Jersey City and New-York; Germania, 41 men, guests of the Mozart Verein; Liederkranz, 45 men, guests of the Teutonia; Saengerchor, 22 men, guests of the Melomanen; Turner Gesang Verein, 32 men; Turner Liedertafel, 21 men, guests of Schillerbund.

From Newark, N. J.—Aurora, 39 men; Eintracht, 25 men, guests of the Orpheus; Arion, 23 men.

Delegations, &c.—German Maennerchor, Alexandria, Va., 12 men, guests of Social Maennerchor; Aurora, of Egg Harbor City, 32 men; Eintracht, of Harrisburgh, 15 men, guests of Concordia; Germania, of Poughkeepsie, 25 men, guests of the Harmonia; Germania, of Paterson, 15 men, guests of the Uhland Bund; Germania, of Montreal, C. W., 8 men, guests of the Liederkranz; Liederkranz, of Providence, R. I., 18 men, guests of the Helvetia; Liederkranz, of Syracuse, 31 men, guests of the Teutonia; Liedertafel, of Buffalo, 32 men, guests of Liederkranz; Saengerbund, of Buffalo, 23 men, guests of Teutonia; Lortzing Maennerchor, of Springfield, Mass., 12 men, guests of Williamsburgh Quartette Club; Maennerchor, of Reading, Penn., 21 men, guests of Arminia; Maennerchor, of Troy, 13 men, guests of Lyra; Orpheus, of Boston, 27 men, guests of Liederkranz; Saengerbund, of Washington, D. C., 21 men, guests of Saengerbund; Saengerbund, of Wilmington, Del., 21 men, guests of Williamsburgh Saengerbund; Teutonia, of New-Haven, 38 men, guests of Saengerbund, Williamsburgh; Turner Saengerbund, of Hartford, 29 men, guests of Rheinischer Saengerbund; Virginia, of Richmond, 6 men, guests of Teutonia; Maenner Quartette, of Hartford, 4 men, guests of Liederkranz; Eintracht, of Springfield, Mass., 6 men, guests of Allemania; Turner Liedertafel, of Washington, D. C., 8 men.

New-York—Allenmania, 33 members; Colonia, 46 members; Concordia, 25 members; Euphonia, 35 members; Frohsinn, Bloomindale, 28 members; Fidelia, 30 members; Germania, 23 members; Harmonia, 36 members; Helvetia, 20 members; Loreley, 20 members; Liedertafel, 32 members; Liederkranz, 400 members; Liedertafelder Social Reform, 31 members; Lyra Maennerchor, 16 members; Mozart Verein, 31 members; Orpheus, 26 members; Hoboken Quartette Club, 20 members; Rheinischer Saengerbund, 42 members; Williamsburgh Saengerbund, 40 members; Schillerbund, 49 members; New-Yorker Saengerrunde, 66 members; Jersey City Saengerrunde, 16 members; Social Reform Gesang Verein, 40 members; Social Reform Liedertafel, 24 members; Sing Academie, 22 members; Teutonia, 61 members; Uhlandbund, 48 members; Social Maennerchor, 29 members; Williamsburgh Quartette Club, 22 members; Beethoven Maennerchor, 23 members; Schwaebischer Saengerbund, 32 members; Melomanen, 25 members; Arminia, 24 members; Union Maennerchor, 25 members.

There will be fifty societies from abroad and thirty-four from this city, the numerical force of the former being not far from fifteen hundred, and of the latter about twelve hundred—making some twenty-seven hundred in all.

The residents of the city who belong to our German clubs, have, with characteristic hospitality, undertaken to provide accommodations for all their friends from out of town. Their houses have been opened, and freest welcome extended to one and all by name.

THE PROGRAMME

is a brilliant one, including a torchlight procession, a midnight review, a grand lunch, musical entertainments of vast proportions and corresponding excellence, at the Academy of Music, and a monster pic-nic at Jones' Wood, of which more hereafter.

The entire out-of-town delegations are expected to be at the foot of Cortlandt-street

TO-NIGHT,

at or about 8 o'clock, at which point they will be met and received by all the city associations, who, forming in grand procession, bearing flaming torches, preceded by a magnificent band, will march direct to the City Hall Park under escort of the Turners. When the procession reaches the City Hall it will be reviewed by his Honor Mayor Gunther and the Common Council, and by the former an address of civic welcome will be made. The orators of the occasion will also say "a few and appropriate words;" after which, from the united voices of the two thousand singers, a hymn of welcome will be sung in the hall rotunda. This feature will alone be worth a vast deal of popular inconvenience; a great crowd of people may well submit to an hour's weary waiting, if, at its close, the magnificent harmonies of two thousand hospitable voices are to pour forth their words of welcome.

The jolly Germans will then march to the

GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

over the spacious portal of which will shine in letters of fire a characteristic legend of welcome. The committee, assisted by the bright eyes, nimble fingers and cunning skill of many fair ladies, have transformed the bare walls of these rooms into a bower of beauty. All about the place hang banners and flags and heraldic devices, bearing the names of the hosts and their guests, with many appropriate and artistic addenda, suitable to the time and occasion. Green leaves and garlands are twined about pillars and woven around balconies, while every form and figure into which bunting and muslin can be turned, have been used to make gay and festive this haunt of Saint Cecilia. Charmed by the sweet smiles of New-York's dear daughters, inspired by the harmonious strains of a silver band, made content by the cordial grasp of an honest-handed hospitality, our stranger friends will partake of a bountiful lunch and then go home to sleep.

No line of procedure is adopted for the following morning, it being a fair supposition that late lunches, good Rhine wine and a late bed are not conducive to earnest application immediately thereafter, but on

SUNDAY NIGHT,

at the Academy of Music, there will be a display of grand and lofty vocal tumbling. At 8 o'clock precisely a grand concert will be given at the Academy, in which over two thousand male voices will participate, and the following programme be rendered:

1. Les Preludes.......................................Liszt
2. Psalm.......................................Klein
3. Prayer of Normans and Saxons.......................Templar and Jewess
4. Die Wallpurgisnacht.......................Mendelssohn

This will be given by the male and female choruses, and an orchestra of one hundred performers conducted by Carl Bergman.

It is to be hoped that such of our citizens as can attend will not fail to improve this opportunity of hearing these grand works rendered as they will be with greatest care and skill.

On Monday, at 10 A. M., there will be a public rehearsal at the Academy, and in the evening a monster concert, with over two thousand male voices in the choruses.

On Tuesday, at 9 A. M., there will be a meeting of all the delegates at the Germania Assembly Rooms. In the evening, a grand prize concert, when the non-resident societies will contend for two valuable prizes—a gold goblet and a beautifully-embroidered banner.

THE GRAND PIC-NIC,

which, after all, is the feature of the week and the closing of the festival, will take place on Wednesday, all day and all night. Great preparations are being made by the gentlemen of the committee and the proprietor of the Woods, Mr. Peter Schildknecht, to render this affair thoroughly enjoyable and the people entirely comfortable. In addition to the platforms and conveniences already erected, Mr. Schildknecht is putting up stages in various parts of the grove, and over eight hundred extra tables and sixteen hundred benches have been scattered throughout the woods. The hotel has been put in applepie order, and the place swept and garnished. Eatables by the cargo and drinkables by the cask have been provided. Capt. Hartt, ever ready and efficient, is to be on hand, as usual, with a large force, sufficient to protect the company from intrusion and render the grounds as safe as any parlor in the city. It is estimated that at least

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

people will visit the Wood, on Wednesday, and that thousands of spectators will come from New-Jersey and the surrounding places. The spots where the various societies are to have their headquarters were drawn by lot, as follows: No. 1, Social Reform Liedertafel; No. 2, Mozart Verein; No. 3, Orpheus; No. 4, Colonia; No. 5, Social Reformers; No. 6, Saengerbund, of Jersey City; No. 7, Helvetia; No. 8, Harmonia; No. 9, Social Maennerchor; No. 10, Saengerbund, of Williamsburgh; No. 11, Saengerbund, of New-York; No. 12, Concordia; No. 13, Germania; No. 14, Melemanen; No. 15, Liederkranz; No. 16, Loreley; No. 17, Lyra Maennerchor; No. 18, Rheinischer Saengerbund; No. 19, Allemania; No. 20, Teutonia; No. 21, Williamsburgh Quartette Club; No. 22, Union Maennerchor; No. 23, Sing Academie; No. 24, Liedertafel; No. 25, Uhland Bund; No. 26, Beethoven Maennerchor; No. 27, Schwaebischer Saengerbund; No. 28, Euphonia; No. 29, Frohsinn, of Bloomingdale; No. 30, Fidelia; No. 31, Schillerbund; No. 32, Liedertafel of the Social Reformers; No. 33, Armenia. The Arion Society and several others, who are not to take an active part in the ninth general Saengerfest, have been invited to attend, and places will be reserved for them on the festival ground to put up their headquarters.

Singing, speaking, dancing and feasting will comprise the programme for the day. Five superb bands are engaged to supply the music, eight enormous calcium lights will make the night brilliant as the day, and the prizes, which are to be contended for on Tuesday, will on this festive occasion be delivered to the fortunate competitors. At night, probably about 9 o'clock in the evening, the committee will exhibit a grand

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

prepared by a skillful artisan, who has selected Blackwell's Island as the spot in which to plant his platform. We have no room for the programme, but although it is not as pretentious as the fearful fizzles of the Fourth of July in the City Hall Park, we doubt not it will be more enjoyable.

From the above recapitulation of the promises of things hoped for, our readers may well infer that the entire Teutonic mind is well nigh crazed with excitement and anxiety. Such in fact is the case, and we don't blame them. The occasion promises to be truly delightful, and one in which we have no doubt our readers and friends will be pleased to participate.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A "BREAK-OF-DAY" HOUSE IN TRIBULPTION.

On the night of the 10th inst., Mr. John A. Jeffers, of No. 102 Bank-street, entered the saloon which is kept by John Reilley, at No. 176 Eighth-avenue, and there, after having had refreshments, fell asleep. When he awoke, shortly thereafter, one Wm. Cavanagh and others were in the room, and he had been robbed. The landlord now demanded payment for the refreshments which Mr. Jeffers had had, and as Mr. Jeffers was unable to pay, his affidavit alleges, Reilley tore his waistcoat from his person, and appropriated a gold watch which was in one of the pockets. A general assault appears now to have been made upon Mr. Jeffers, and he, fearing serious injury, fled to the street. He sought an officer and caused the apprehension of William Cavanagh, and on the following morning went to Reilley's place, and, tendering the amount of his bill, demanded his waistcoat and watch, but the landlord, the affidavit of Mr. Jefeers recites, declined to restore either, remarking that it would be a long time before he would again see that watch. Mr. Jeffers then went to the Jefferson Market Police Court and preferred complaint against Cavanagh, and, on committing the prisoner, Justice Dodge directed Mr. Jeffers to make complaint against Reilley for grand larceny. Mr. Jeffers did so in obedience to the order of Justice Dodge, and Officer Campbell, of the court, was sent to arrest the accused, and Reilley put in an appearance in court, yesterday morning, in a towering rage. The indignity of an arrest by a Metropolitan policeman was not to be borne; he intended to "see about this," &c. Justice Dodge thought that *he* would see all that was necessary to be seen, and committed Reilley into the prisoner's cage to await the court's convenience. Yesterday afternoon, the affidavit having been completed, Reilley was required to find $1,500 bail for his appearance for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCE.

Charles Apelles, of No. 52 West Fifteenth-street, was taken into custody by Policeman John W. Jones, and Mr. Henry Lossing, of No. 59 West Thirteenth-street, examining physician for the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, made oath that on the 1st instant the prisoner induced him to make application for a life-insurance policy in said company's office, the prisoner to pay the premium thereon, and that on the 12th instant the prisoner made fraudulent representations, and thus secured the assurance policy, and gave the complainant a check on the National Exchange Bank for $22 97, signed "Barns, & Co.," and indorsed "Thomas L. Jones;" but that on presenting this paper at the counter of the bank the deponent ascertained that no such persons were known in that institution. Apelles was committed for examination. Meyer Hoffman, No. 17 Carmine-street, appeared before the court and preferred a complaint against Benj. Greenfield, accusing him of false pretence. Mr. Hoffman alleges that on the 8th of July, Greenfield called on him and borrowed $35, giving him a check for that amount on the Fulton Bank of this city. When the check was presented, it was ascertained that Greenfield had no account there. Officer Pitcairn, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested Greenfield, and Justice Dodge committed him for examination.

YOUNG BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Yesterday afternoon, Patrolman Crowley, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, observed two youths of about 20, whose villainous visages ought to convict them, entering the gateways of dwellings whose occupants are spending the Summer in the country. The officer might have arrested the fellows at sight; but he preferred to fasten upon them a State Prison crime, and he therefore took note of their movements in Thirty-fifth-street, Fifth-avenue and Lexington-avenue, and let them make some progress toward forcing a basement door at No. 104 Lexington-avenue, and then he fell upon them, and captured a jimmy. At Jefferson Market they disclosed the names of John Braid and John Conway, and the Justice, declining to accept bail, committed John Braid and John Conway, or whatever their names may be, to await trial before Recorder Hoffman.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

Charles Edmunds was apprehended by Policeman Hugh O'Reilly for stealing a watch from the pocket of Mr. Patrick Barry, of No. 6 Hamilton-street, while that gentleman was at the great fire, and Justice Dodge committed the prisoner without bail. Edmunds says that he did not steal the watch, but that an unknown person thrust it into his pocket, and that, on finding it there, he instantly returned it to the owner. Justice Dodge did not seem to see the matter in that light....Mr. Henry Rice, of No. 363 West Forty-third-street, appeared as complainant against Charles Harrison, who had been taken into custody by Policeman James C. Stevenson for an alleged attempt to pick Mr. Rice's pockets while he was stepping from the steamboat *Thomas A. Hulse*, at the foot of West Thirtieth-street, yesterday morning. The prisoner was committed for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS FROM JUDGE BARNARD.

Officer Croker, of the court, having apprehended one Thomas Riley as a suspicious person, and found in his possession a silver watch numbered 9,420, and a German silver shield with the words "U. S. Detective" thereon, took him before Justice Hogan, and soon thereafter a writ of *habeas corpus*, from Judge George G. Barnard, of the Supreme Court, which is made returnable at 10 o'clock this morning, was served upon the Justice. The watch may be seen at the Halls of Justice.

KNOX IN COURT.

Justice Hogan sent for Mr. Charles Knox, the hatter, yesterday afternoon, and required him to enter complaint against one John Ulshoeffer, whom Policeman Hutchinson, of the Second Ward, had captured with stolen hats in his possession at the time of the great fire. Mr. Knox made the required affidavit, and the prisoner was committed.

THE PICKPOCKETS TRY A REPORTER'S PANTALOONS.

Mr. John Mahon, reporter for the *Sun*, appeared against John Prescott, a person whom Policeman Stillwell, of the Second Ward, captured with his hands in the reporter's pantaloons pocket, wherein there were considerably less than $5,000 in fractional currency and pennies, and any quantity of short-hand notes. The prisoner was reprimanded for his excessive verdancy.

PHILADELPHIA FIREMAN IN CUSTODY.

John Toy, a Philadelphia fireman, was arrested by Peter Simmons, of Engine Company No. 16, for stealing a quantity of clothing which had been taken from Messrs. P. L. Rogers' Sons' warehouse and thrown on Sixteen's box. Mr. Simmons turned the captive over to Officer Richard Field, of the Fifth Ward, and Justice Hogan committed him for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

THEFT AT THE SHAKESPEARE.

Louis Maher, Joseph Mireberg and Geo. Harding, Californians, who were on their journey back to Germany, took a room at the Shakespeare Hotel, on Thursday night, and on waking, yesterday morning, Harding failed to find a money-belt containing $320 in double-eagles which he had placed under his pillow. Suspecting his companions, he entered complaint at the Fourth Ward police-station, and Capt. Thorne bade Officers Mullen and Horbelt, apprehend Maaer and Mireberg, and on the persons of the prisoners, the officers found ten double-eagles, which Harding identified as his own. They were committed for examination.

CARELESS DRIVING.

Joseph Farrell, driver of one Messrs. Fitzsimmons & McDonald's wagons, was arrested by Policeman Stephen Shea, for running down James Reese, a child of five years, in Cherry-street, near Rosevelt. Patrolman Allen, of the Fourth Ward, took the little fellow to the New-York Hospital, and it was there ascertained that one of his thighs had been broken. The prisoner was committed by Justice Hogan.

RELEASED FROM RESTRAINT.

During the progress of a great fire or whenever any multitude gathers at any given spot, the detective police, seeing any of a well-known gang therein, apprehend and send them to the cells of the nearest station-house, to hold until dismissed by a magistrate. At the great fire Charles L. Davis, William Jones, George Clark, Michael Dougherty, John Sanders, Geo. Prentice, Robert Adams, John Sullivan, James Maloney, John Spencer. John Kirby, Richard O'Brien and Michael Coburn were arrested and thrust into cells, and yesterday, no person appearing against them, they were discharged.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

BURGLARY.

William Thomson was arraigned on a charge of having burglariously entered the premises of Mr. Solomon Herman, at No. 98 Seventh-street. When arrested, he was trying to escape from the house through the cellar. Thomson is said to be an old offender, having served a term of five years in the State Prison, on a charge of highway robbery. He was committed without bail.

LOTS OF OFFENCES.

Mr. Oliver J. Griffin, of No. 227 South-street, appeared and made complaint against Wm. Long, whom he charges with having stolen a shawl and cloak from his premises while there was a fire therein. Long was arrested by Officer Van Arsdale, of the Seventh Precinct, and committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Edward Perkins, was apprehended by Policeman Keyser, of the Seventh Precinct, on complaint of Mr. John Rice, of the office of Messrs. Peck & Skidmore, of Pier No. 61 East River, alleging that on Thursday night Perkins and a confederate stole a jib from the sloop *Ida*, which lay at the foot of East Thirty-eighth-street. The jib was recovered and the prisoner was committed for examination.

Policeman Pousson, of the Seventh Ward, apprehended Frederick Peters, and Mr. Patrick Gleason appeared and made oath that the prisoner had employed him to cart from Pier No. 26, East River, to a house in Fourth-street, near First-avenue, three barrels of grease, the property of Messrs. Wood & Bruen. The property was recovered by the owner, and the prisoner was held for examination.

Peter Mulligan was arrested by Officer Kellogg, of the Tenth Ward, for entering and stealing a watch and chain from the apartments occupied by Mrs. Catharine Curry, at No. 69 Hester-street. Committed.

Prisoners Awaiting Hearing.

THROWING VITRIOL.

Yesterday afternoon James Murphy, of No. 33 Monroe-street, having quarreled with his wife, of whom he is jealous, threatened to "spoil her figure;" and shortly afterward, having been to a drug-store, he returned and threw vitriol into her eyes. He was arrested by Patrolman Buckley and taken to the Fourth Ward Police-station, and there held, last night, by Capt. Thorne to await examination, and Mrs. Murphy was taken to the Bellevue Hospital. Her eyes and face are very seriously disfigured.

GARROTING IN CATHARINE-STREET.

Victor Ryan and a confederate purchased a watch from Michael Muffaney, a peddler from Boston, and subsequently having enticed him into an alley leading from Catharine-street, there garroted and robbed him of seven watches. Patrolman Richardson, of the Fourth Precinct, hearing an alarm, hastened to the spot and captured Ryan, but the other thief escaped with the proceeds of the robbery, as usual. The prisoner was held by Capt. Thorne last night, and is to be examined by Justice Hogan this morning.

NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY.

Prize Speaking—Large Audience—Gratifying and Interesting Exercises.

Irving Hall was crowded in every part, last night, by a large and brilliant audience, assembled to hear the different prize compositions of both the Senior and Junior Classes of the New-York Free Academy, known usually as "Rigg's Prizes." The occasion was one of peculiar interest, and the proceedings of the evening passed off greatly to the gratification both of the students and their friends.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Foss, of the Fourth-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Chairman, Dr. Horace Webster, Principal of the Academy, announced that the first prize composition would be read by its successful author, William Henry Lane, entitled "The Study of Language—a most Efficacious Discipline for thorough Mental Development."

This composition was well written, and delivered, as it was, by Mr. Lane in a clear and emphatic manner. The audience paid the reading the compliment of a patient and appreciative hearing. At its close the young orator was rapturously applauded and was further honored by a shower of fragrant bouquets.

The Junior Prize Composition was then read by the author, Charles L. Hall. Its subject was the "Characteristics of the Originality to be aimed at in American Literature." Mr. Hall was happy and positive in his arguments that American literature must eventually be original, as American art has already proved itself. He wanted our literature to be founded upon the basis of truth, and thus become ennobled. This composition was by far the finest in its choice of language and imagery. The writer evidently studied his subject thoroughly before attempting to write his composition. Mr. Hall's enunciation was goed. He was rewarded by tumultuous applause at the conclusion of his oration.

The following programme was then gone through with:

Declamations.—America Unconquerable, Wm. Pitt, Joseph H. Whitehead; The Old Flag at Sumter, Henry Ward Beecher, James C. Hallock, Jr.; Against Flogging in the Navy, R. F. Stockton, Wm. Harvey Hart; Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, Edward Everett, Chas. H. Brinkerhoff; The American Experiment of Self-government, Edward Everett, John Augustus Knapp; Speech at the Union Meeting, New-York, April 20, 1861, Senator Baker, John B. Penfield.

Political Recitations.—The Madman, Anonymous, Wm. Henry Lane; The Moor's Revenge, Mickiewiez, Arthur M. Hanks; The Dying Alchemist, N. P. Willis, Henry S. Carr.

With the bestowal of the benediction, the proceedings came to a close, they having proved in every way very agreeable. Dodworth's noted band gave some fine music during the evening, under the direction of Harvey Dodworth.

Fires.

NINE BUILDINGS IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

While the great fire was raging, fire was discovered in the two-story wooden building numbered 317 West Forty-fourth-street, in Messrs. Ackerman & Co.'s coffee mills. This building was speedily consumed, and the flames extended to the frame building adjoining, numbered 319, occupied as a curled-hair factory by Mr. Andrew Beiser & Son, which, in a very short time fell, and soon the two frame and brick buildings, numbered 321 and 323, occupied by Mr. Henry Beck as a cabinet factory, were also destroyed, together with two frame and brick tenement houses in the rear, which had been occupied by twenty-five families. Taking an easterly direction, the fire entered the four-story wooden tenement-house numbered 315, and thence sped to the four-story tenant-houses numbered 313 and 311, and thence to Nos. 307 and 309, where the firemen gained mastery.

The dwelling-houses Nos. 315, 317, 319, 321, 323 West Forty-fourth-street, and the tenement-houses Nos. 311 and 313, were destroyed, and the buildings Nos. 307 and 309 were much injured. Sixty or seventy families were made homeless, and the value of the property destroyed is estimated at nearly $50,000. The insurance is ample to cover the loss of landlords; but the tenants have lost everything.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN FIFTY-THIRD-STREET.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning an incendiary fire was discovered in Mr. J. Totten's carpenter shop at No. 157 West Fifty-third-street. The bells first rang an alarm for the Eighth District, and this sent the firemen down to the Fulton-street fire. The error of the bells was not rectified until too late. The few fire companies that remain disaffected in the up-town districts then hurried to Fifty-third-street and found Mr. Totten's property in ruins and the flames making rapid headway into the frame dwellings numbered 153, 155 and 161 on the same street. These buildings, which were also consumed, were owned by Messrs. Theodore Walley and Mr. Totten, and in one of them Mr. Totten dwelt. Mr. Totten loses $3,000, and has no insurance; Mr. Walley $1,000, and is also uninsured. Capt. Slolt, of the Twenty-second police, who was aided by the detachments from the Sixteenth and Twentieth Precints, pays a high compliment to the members of Fire Engine Companies Nos. 7, 15, 37, 46 and 48. The steamers of Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 33 did not put in an appearance at the fire.

INCENDIARISM IN A HOTEL.

While the fire at Barnum's was burning, an incendiary fire was kindled between the roof and ceiling of the Vine Hotel, at No. 227 South-street; but it was early discovered and extinguished by Mr. Oliver J. Graffam, the proprietor, with damage not exceeding $700. The loss is fully covered by insurance in the Beekman office.

INCENDIARISM IN YORKVILLE.

At about three o'clock on Wednesday morning an attempt was made to burn Mr. John L. Brown's stables in Lexington-avenue, corner of Sixty-second-street. Mr. Brown, who was awakened by the barking of dogs, saw two men attired in black hastening from the stables at the time of the discovery. The fire, thus happily discovered in its first stage, was speedily extinguished with trifling loss. Mr. Brown, who is one of the new street-cleaning contractors, thinks that the sweepers had some agency in this attempt.

Interesting Exercises at Girls' Grammer School No. 33.

One of the most interesting and successful of the literary exhibitions of the season took place, yesterday afternoon, at Ward School No. 33, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue, Twentieth Ward. Under the skillful management of Miss Clara M. Edmonds, the accomplished principal of the grammar department of this school, it has attained rank among the best of the grammar schools in the city, both in respect to the numbers of the pupils and the thoroughness of its course of study. The exercises on this occasion celebrated the graduation of ten young ladies, who have fully completed the course of studies prescribed for our highest school for girls. The fact of their excellence was testified to by Henry Kiddle, Esq., the efficient Superintendent, who, in presenting their diplomas, stated that having examined the class thoroughly for a day and a half, he knew that each of the persons to whom he gave a diploma was fully entitled to it. It should be said to the credit of these young girls, seventeen years of age, that, beside taking their graduating diplomas, eight of the ten were found at the examination to be entitled to the highest grade of certificates as teachers.

The class whose real merit was thus approved by the most competent authority, was instructed by Miss Woods, the Vice-Principal of the school. The exercises yesterday consisted of recitations, readings, compositions and songs by the pupils. Mr. Kiddle presented the diplomas and prizes; Charles Tracy, Esq., addressed the graduates, and Richard O'Gorman, Esq., also made a few remarks upon the influence of the female sex. Dr. Wm. Berge, who was present, favored the audience with a splendid performance on the piano. The exercises were a signal success.

Street Cleaning—A Brutal Outrage.

About two hundred carts were employed yesterday in removing ashes and garbage, and in some of the wards the streets were being swept. In many of the up-town wards the laborers are using their own carts, and from present appearances it may be inferred that the combination against the contractors will soon be broken up.

On Thursday evening a brutal outrage was perpetrated in the First Ward, the stable of a cartman named Madden, who is employed by the contractors, being entered and the leg of a valuable horse cut off.

Paying the Street Sweepers.

A large crowd of sweepers, formerly employed by the City Inspector, assembled round the Comptroller's office yesterday morning to receive their back pay. About six weeks' wages were due them, amounting in the aggregate to $126,930. The pay-rolls having been made out by the City Inspector, the men were rapidly paid off and departed.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

Gotham, of New-York, vs. Atlantic, of Brooklyn.—The first contest between these clubs this season took place yesterday afternoon at Hoboken, and attracted a numerous crowd of spectators, numbering at least 4,000, every seat on the platforms being occupied—a large delegation of the fair sex being present in the seats recently erected by the Mutual Club, in the rear of the catcher's position. To the disappointment of all present, the champion nine of the Atlantic Club was not present, that noted member of it, C. Smith, being an absentee. The Gothams, too, did not have George Wright with them, as expected, and they therefore did not in consequence play with that effect they otherwise would have done.

The Atlantics opened play in brilliant style, scoring 12 runs in their first innings, but afterward their efforts were but little in advance of their adversaries. In two of the innings they resorted to the old-style plan of changing the positions of their players when errors were committed, the result being anything but an improvement on their play. In the last three innings, when they returned to their original positions, they played well again. The batting on both sides was the feature of the game, it being the best display of the kind seen at Hoboken this season. We append the score:

ATLANTIC.	H. L.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	H. L.	Runs.
Pearce, c	5	3	Gibney, 2d b	3	4
Start, 1st b	1	7	Cohen, 3d b	4	2
P. O'Brien, c. f	1	5	Stevens, p	1	4
Chapman, 3d b	6	2	Beadle, 1st b	1	2
St. John, s. s	3	5	Simonds, r. f	4	1
Crane, 2d b	0	7	Dockney, c	3	2
Pratt, p	3	4	Forsyth, s. s	4	2
Sid. Smith, r. f	4	2	Hatfield, l. f	4	2
L. Pike, l. f	4	2	W. Wright, c. f	3	2
Total	27	38	Total	27	21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	12	4	1	5	4	2	4	2	4—38
Gotham	3	4	1	1	3	8	0	0	1—21

Umpire—Mr. McMahon, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Mowlem and Williamson.
Time of game—2 hours and 50 minutes.
Fly-catches made—Atlantic, 17; Gotham, 11.

EXCELSIOR VS. UNION.

A very interesting contest is promised between these clubs to-day at Morrisania, for which village the Excelsiors takes stage this morning at 11:30.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. YOUNG AMERICA.

On Wednesday last the St. George Club visited Germantown to play with the Young America Club of that place, but the rain of that day necessitated a postponement until Thursday when the match took place, the result being a tie game as will be seen by the score given below:

YOUNG AMERICA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
H. L. Newhall, b. Gibbes	18	b. H. Wright	10
Bayard, b. H. Wright	3	c. Ford, b. Gibbes	0
Watson, c. G. Wright, b. Gibbes	1	c. Bainbridge, b. H. Wright	2
		b. H. Wright	10
Johns, b. H. Wright	14	c. Bainbridge, b. H. Wright	0
R. Wistar, b. Gibbes	1	c. L. B. W., b. H. Wright	4
C. A. Newhall, b. H. Wright	1	b. H. Wright	3
		Hit wicket, b. H. Wright	0
Davis, not out	10	c. Outer bridge, b. Gibbes	6
Morgan, b. H. Wright	0	Not out	2
D. Newhall, b. H. Wright	1	c. Outer bridge, b. Gibbes	3
Martin, b. Gibbes	0	Byes, 4; wides, 1	5
Fisher, c. Bainbridge, b. H. Wright	1	Total	45
Byes, 1; leg-byes, 3	4		
Total	54		

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
H. Wright, b. Johns	22	b. C. Newhall	13
Bainbridge, c. Wistar, b. Johns	3	c. H. Newhall, b. Johns	1
		Run out	10
Ford, b. Johns	2	b. Johns	14
Gibbes, b. C. Newhall	2	Run out	3
Torrance, not out	11	c. C. Newhall	2
J. W. Gordon, l. b. w., b. Johns	0	Johns	6
		Run out	0
Kendall, l. b. w., b. Johns	0	c. Bayard, b. Johns	0
Outer bridge, run out	0	c. C. Newhall	3
Mumford, b. C. Newhall	0	Satterthwait, not out	0
G. Gordon, run out	0	Byes, 1; leg-byes, 1; wides, 2	4
Stevens, absent	0	Total	56
Leg-byes, 2; wides, 1	3		
Total	43		

Umpires—Messrs. Johnson and Newton.
Time of Game—6 hours and 30 minutes.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Sudden Dehth on a Clergyman.—The Rev. Newton Heston died suddenly at his residence on Thursday of apoplexy. The deceased was Pastor of the State-street Congregational Church, over which he presided for the past five years. He had been ill for some days, complaining very much of a singular feeling about the head and pains in the breast. He was walking in his room when he remarked to his wife that he felt strangely. She sprang to him and asked him a few questions when he sank in her arms and soon expired. Mr. Heston was 40 years of age, and a native of Philadelphia. His remains will be taken to that city for interment on Monday next.

Trouble at the Navy-Yard.—John Maxson, master boiler-maker in the navy-yard; Frank Reilly, employed in the same department; W. M. McDermott, master pattern maker; and John K. Marsden, the foreman of the shop, were arrested by the United States Marshal on Thursday, on complaint of James Gale, who charges them with converting a number of articles, belonging to the United States, to their own use. It is alleged that with the stolen property they made book-cases, tool-chests, &c., &c., in all valued at between $3,000 and $4,000. The accused gave bail for their appearance before the United States Commissioner.

Died of his Injuries.—A machinist named Wm. H. Cunningham was injured on board the United States steamer *Union*, lying off the Navy-yard, on Wednesday afternoon. His leg was amputated, after which he was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he died. The deceased leaves a family.

The Public Schools.—Exercises are being held in the Public Schools of Brooklyn, preparatory to the Summer vacation, which will continue until the first week in September.

Renaming the Streets.—The Common Council Committee on this subject are holding meetings in order to obtain the views of citizens in relation to the project of renaming and renumbering the streets.

Death of an Aged Colored Woman.—Diana Peterson, a colored woman, aged one hundred and six years, died in the town of Flatbush, L. I., on the 11th inst.

The City Government.—Mayor Wood is absent in Washington, and Alderman D. D. Witney, of the First Ward, is acting as Mayor.

Williamsburgh.

Heartless Seduction of Young Women.—Yesterday afternoon Officer McFarland, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, arrested John Pfeifer, of No. 239 South Fourth-street, E. D., who is charged by Miss Loyd, residing in Lincoln-place, E. D., with accomplishing her ruin, under promise of marriage. Pfeifer, who is a married man, with a family, don't deny the young woman's allegation. He wooed her as a single man under an assumed name, and represented himself as the owner of a farm on the island. He is now locked up....A young and interesting girl, named Kate Van Houten, residing at No. 7 North Second-street, caused the arrest of Edward Wrockner, a young man who succeeded in accomplishing her ruin under promise of marriage. The girl suspected his insincerity some time since, and applied for advice to Justice Dailey, who issued a warrant for his arrest; but by dyeing his hair a jet black, (it was previously carrotty,) he managed to evade the officer until yesterday, when he was arrested and locked up.

The Cypress Hill Road Outrage.—The seven young men who were arrested for being concerned in the diabolical outrage on Mrs. Rosa Allen on the 3d inst., were yesterday committed by Justice Walter to await the action of the Grand Jury. The evidence brought forth on the examination was of a revolting character, and unfit for publication. The criminals are all young men of from 17 to 20 years. Their names are William Undertiller, Antonio Frank, Augustus Arth, Frank Younger, Joseph Dearing, Michael Schubert and Jacob Metzger.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000 Am. Gold	142¼	100 Mich. S. & N. I....b3	64⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81	107⅞	300 do	64⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Old Issue	105⅞	300 do	64½
10,000 O. & Miss. Cer	26	200 Cleve. & Pitts	68½
100 N. Y. Cen. R....b3	95	100 Chi. & R. I....s3	107
300 Erie Railway....b3	80⅛	100 Chi. & N. W....s3	28
100 do	80½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr	62½
100 Hud. Riv. R	109½	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	97⅜
100 do	109⅛	100 do	98
200 Reading R	100½	100 Canton Co....s3	39½
200 do....b3	100½	200 Quick. Min. Co	61¼
200 do	100⅝	100 do....s3	61
100 Bruns. Land Co	10¼	100 do....b3	61

Market dull but firm. There will be no Evening Board on Saturday.

[Advertisement.]

"Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it.
To make assurance doubly sure
I'll take"—Plantation Bitters,
They never fail.

This great stomachic healer, so long and favorably known to the American public, is just what the people need. It is a remedy they can rely on. For dyspepsia, heartburn, headache, dizziness, ague, liver complaints, pains in the side and back, &c., it has no equal; not the least among its virtues is its extreme pleasantness to the taste and its immediate beneficial effect. Try it, ye dyspeptics, and be cured!

[Advertisement]

Ladies' Summer Gaiters, $1 a Pair.—CANTRELL is disposing of his stock of light-colored gaiters at very low prices, and as they are just the articles to wear in the country during the Summer, we advise an early call to his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga "Star" Spring Water.—Depot No. 3 Barclay-street, New-York. Congress, Empire, and other mineral spring water. Star Water on draught. Druggists supplied by the gallon. D. WESTON.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Mosquito Nets and
Patent Portable Canopies.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Leight-street.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 9 P. M.; Ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Greatest luxuries. Try one.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Moravian	July 15	Quebec	Liverpool.
Louisiana	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
America	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlanta	July 17	New-York	London.
China	July 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	July 22	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	July 5	Southampton	New-York.
North American	July 6	Liverpool	Quebec.
Africa	July 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	July 12	Northampton	New-York.
Virginia	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	July 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Manhattan	July 15	New-York	Hav.&V. Cruz
Star of the Union	July 15	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	July 15	New-York	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent via. Queenstown, per steamer *Edinburgh*, close to-day at 10:30 A. M.; via. Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *America*, at the same hour.

Mails for Havana and Mexico, per steamer *Manhattan*, close to-day at 2 P. M.; for Nassau, N. P., per steamer *Corsica*, at 10 A. M.; for New-Orleans, per steamer *Star of the Union*, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails.5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........3 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cassandra, from New-Orleans—S. S. Bumpus, R. C. Tyler, J. Scott, W. S. Weed, Surgeon Griswold, W. McKessock, Lieut.-Col. S. Anderson, W. H. Beach, Mrs. P. Young, Mrs. Reed. Landed the following at Fortress Monroe—Brig.-Gen. E. Opdycke, U. S. A., W. B. Blair, D. B. Dunbar, lady and 2 children, S. L. Smith, John Riley, D. Fannon.

In steamship Hayti, from Vera Cruz—Mr. Hanna, E. Valmont and 2 children, John Allen, Mr. Berthelemy.

In brig Thomas Owen, from Nuevitas—Robert Stevens, J. Cunningham, F. Whalen, F. Jarca.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 41 | Sun sets...... 7 30 | Moon rises..11 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 47 | Gov. Island. 1 36 | Hell Gate.... 2 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana, E. Cunard; Zodiac, Buckley, Savannah, L. L. Jones; America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Laura, Hillier, Savannah, Vorhees & Garrison; Louisiana, (Br.,) McNevin, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Steamers Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Galena, McNair, New-Orleans, W. & A. Nelson; Yorktown, Driver, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Hamlet, Snow, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Brigs Jessie Rhymes, Sherman, Camden, N. J., Walsh & Carver; Gustaf, (Swed.,) Flory, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Kate, (Br.,) McDougal, Truro, N. S., A. Smithers & Co.; Bessie, (Br.,) Thomas, St. John, N. F., A. Smithers & Co.; Stormness, (Br.,) Ryan, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Emeline, (Br.,) Penny, St. John, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff; H. F. Colthurst, (Br.,) Clark, Manzanilla, Davison & Sipping; Escape, (Br.,) Adams, Rio Janeiro, J. A. McArthur; Corira, (Br.,) Dexter, Cow Bay, McColl & Frith.

Schooners N. B. Borden, Eldridge, Boston, J. Douglass; Casper, Lawson, Snow, New-Haven; W. Smith, (Br.,) Lavinder, Bridgeport, N. S., G. Wheelwright; W. M. Massey, Beener, Philadelphia, Pierson & Collins; Maryland, Cathcart, Cow Bay, Baker & Dayton; Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Bristol, L. Kenny & Co.; S. J. Watson, Forbes, Londonderry, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Julia, Coffin, Curacoa, Jos. Foulkes & Co.; Tahmiroo, Collins, Perth Amboy; G. R. C., (Br.,) Burke, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Oceanus, Hawkins, Washington, Baker & Dayton.

Sloop Mary Gray, Rowland, Uncasville, E. Ripper.

Arrived.

Steamship Hayti, (Br.,) Haram, Vera Cruz June 27, and Havana July 5, with logwood, etc., and passengers to Booth & Co.

Steamship Gen. J. R. Barnes, Morton, New-Orleans July 8, with troops to the Medical Director.

Steamship Cassandra, Holloway, New-Orleans July 6, via Fortress Monroe 13th, with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Kelley, Washington 47 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, Liverpool June 8, with mdse. and 747 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had one death. 1st inst., lat. 42 45, lon. 31 10, saw two large icebergs. 4th, at 4 P. M., lat. 42 10, lon. 57, saw steamship Erin, bound east.

Bark Gabriel, (Ital.,) Collora, Palermo 74 ds., with fruit to order. Passed Gibraltar May 20.

Bark John Kerr, (of Searsport,) Stimpson, Cardenas July 1, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Emilie, (Brem.,) Rose, Bremen 37 ds., in ballast, and 570 passengers to Hermann Koop & Co.

Bark Madalena, (Ital.,) Paturzo, Marseilles 73 ds., with fruit, etc., to order.

Bark Kate Smith, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Buenos Ayres 44 ds., with wool and hides to master. 10th inst., lat. 37 30, lon. 71 30, passed a large iron buoy, painted red.

Bark Marcellus, (of Dundee,) White, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to order. Sld. in co. with bark Clifton, for Baltimore.

Bark Mary Lucretia, Bowers, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar, etc., to J. T. B. Maxwell.

Bark Agincourt, (Br.,) Burt, Havana 20 ds., with sugar to Peter Harmony's Nephew & Co.

Bark Lillie Keith, (Br.,) Whetbread, Nassau 15 ds., with bagging and rope to M. H. Keith, via Havana.

Bark Princess Royal, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Crowell, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to D. R. De Wolf.

Bark Witch, (of Boston,) Loud, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Bark Desiah, (of Searsport,) Gilkey, Messina May 6, and Gibraltar 26th, with fruit to Walsh & Carver.

Barkantine Lamplighter, Bahrs, Doboy, S. C., via Hilton Head July 4, with timber to W. C. H. Waddell.

Brig Thomas Owen, (of Portland,) Butterfield, Nuevitas July 12, with sugar, etc., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Palma, (Braz.,) Roque, Pernambuco June 15, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig Wanderer, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) ——, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Ann, Yates, Nuevitas 19 ds., with molasses to Yates & Porterfield. Sld. in co. with bark Zephrine, for New-York.

Brig Althea, (Br.,) Messinger, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with rosewood to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Fortuna, (Port.,) Berdo, Oporto 40 ds., with cork, etc., to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig Oriental, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Nickerson, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Mystery, (of Teignmouth,) Goldworthy, Bermuda 9 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Josephine, (of Truro, N. S.,) Congdon, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Edward, (of Port Elizabeth,) Soule, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Brig Penniman, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Fickett, Sagua 3 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peck & Church.

Schr. Ossuna, Haskell, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. W. P. Ritchie, Freathy, Joggins, N. S., 8 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Emily C. Denison, Ellis, New-Bedford, with oil to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. C. Carroll, Manhaffen, Haddam, with stone for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. F. Carver, (of Tremont,) Rumill, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Keokuk, (of East Machias,) Small, Ponce, P. R., June 24, with molasses to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Black Dimond, Youngs, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amos Falkenberg, Sipple, Providence.

Schr. Adelaide, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. D. Kahn, Stockings, Middletown.

Schr. Sam. Colt, Hillard, Portland.

Schr. R. H. Perkins, Lane, New-Haven.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Parker, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Moselle, Lloyd, Norfolk 5 ds., with wood.

Schr. Moonlight, Ellis, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Below.

Bark Eveline, (of Boston,) from Cow Bay.
Bark Cushing, from ——.
Bark Annie M. Gray.
Bark John Griffin.
Bark Casco.
Brig Scio.
Brig Alice Franklin.
Brig Ann, ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 14—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Jersey Blue, from New-York; ships Casilda, from Cette; John Sidney, from Mobile; bark R. A. Allen, from Matanzas; brig Martha Washington, from Cardenas.

Spoken, &c.

Almata—brig, hence for Buenos Ayres, June 19, lat. 27 40, lon. 43.

Avosetta—brig, of Halifax, hence for Jamaica, July 8, lat. 31 28, lon. 70 26.

Columbus—Brem. bark, Gerdes, from Bremen June 5, June 28, lat. 38 57, lon. 42 36.

Dolphin—ship, of Falmouth, for Boston, July 12, lat. 38 40, lon. 71 45.

Eliza Barss—bark, hence for Halifax, July 13, lat. 40 10, lon. 73.

Marshall—brig, from Boston for Africa, 18 ds. out, June 18, lat. 31 41, lon. 35 09.

Tobasco—Br. barkantine, from Tobasco for Liverpool, July 2, lat. 43 06, lon. 52 30.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark Jane, in ballast, from Havana for Manzanilla, went ashore June 7, at 12 P. M., off Matanilla Light, and became a total loss.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, July 4, ship J. Baker, Allen, for New-York, ldg.; barks G. R. Mosle, Kluckgen, for Bremen, do.; Avelina Sinila, for Barcelona, do.; Stampede, Harriman, for do.; brigs Herald, Davis, for Philadelphia; Nevius, Cole, for New-York, do.; Lotus, Fowler, do. do.; Nellie Mitchell, Currey, do. do.; Nellie Antrim, Wallace, do. do.; Udola, Whittemore, do. do.; J. C. Clark, Freethy, do. do.; Bat, for Bilboa, do.; Wilhelmina, for Bremen, do.

At Pernambuco, June 15, barks Anaconda, Chapman, for New-York, ldg.; Imperador, Powers, for Philadelphia, do.

At Sagua, July 4, brig Mary E. Thompson, for New-York next day; brig Almon Rowell, bark Almira Coombs and brig Alex. Nickles, ldg. for ports N. of Hatteras.

At Nuevitas, June 25, brig Susan Duncan, for Baltimore in a few ds.; barks N. H. Gaston, for New-York, do.; wh. bark Thomas Winslow, arr. June 22.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, among which are some very fine lines.

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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

"This is the first Wringer I have found that would stand the service required of it."—J. P. Huggins, Lovejoy's Hotel.

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Manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 36 Warren-st., offer to the consumer direct, at their new RETAIL DEPARTMENT, NO. 3 PARK-ROW, opposite the Astor House, near the Museum, their celebrated "Sea Island" white shirts at $3 each. These elegant shirts are made of fine "soft finish" muslin, with very fine linen bosoms and cuffs, expressly for first-class city custom trade—our lowest wholesale price for them to dealers is $35. They are sold regularly on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50, never less than $4 each. We now offer them to the public, direct from our factory, at $3, and warrant them first-class $4 shirts in every particular; superior $3 shirts at $2 25; gent's fine linen 4-ply collars at $2 00 per doz.; first-class paper collars, $1 50 a hundred; "molded" collars, 30 cents per box; full lines of socks, suspenders, under-garments, &c., &c. Advertisements, as a general rule, we admit, are overdrawn. It will pay largely to answer this.

Terminus of the various city railroad lines.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 431, July 14, 1865.
47, 51, 44, 33, 10, 17, 20, 66, 55, 76, 42, 73, 26, 61.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 432, July 14, 1865.
2, 78, 29, 64, 7, 41, 30, 58, 68, 63, 50, 51, 75.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 331, July 14, 1865.
61, 24, 6, 68, 74, 53, 19, 67, 27, 78, 39, 36, 33, 65.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—Class No. 332, July 14, 1865.
48, 36, 22, 11, 56, 74, 68, 6, 16, 13, 77, 78, 58.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

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